



STIC EIC 2100

Search Request Form

32

111879

Today's Date:

1/12/04

What date would you like to use to limit the search?

Priority Date: 8/24/00

Other:

Name THU HA NGUYEN

AU 2155 Examiner # 77580

Room # CPK2-5A08 Phone 305-3447

Serial # 09/ 693, 268

Format for Search Results (Circle One):

PAPER

DISK

EMAIL

Where have you searched so far?

USP

DWPI

EPO

JPO

ACM

IBM TDB

IEEE

INSPEC

SPI

Other

Is this a "Fast & Focused" Search Request? (Circle One) YES

NO

A "Fast & Focused" Search is completed in 2-3 hours (maximum). The search must be on a very specific topic and meet certain criteria. The criteria are posted in EIC2100 and on the EIC2100 NPL Web Page at <http://ptoweb/patents/stic/stic-tc2100.htm>.

What is the topic, novelty, motivation, utility, or other specific details defining the desired focus of this search? Please include the concepts, synonyms, keywords, acronyms, definitions, strategies, and anything else that helps to describe the topic. Please attach a copy of the abstract, background, brief summary, pertinent claims and any citations of relevant art you have found.

8-24-00

Classifying type of service of a communication Request for an application executing on a server comprising: * Providing an application plug-in in associated with the application in an operative system kernel of the server; * The application plug-in performs * Receiving a request; * Obtaining application level information (URL) from the received request; * Assigning a type of classification to the received request based on the obtained URL (application level info); * Providing the assigned type of service classification information for the request to a process executing on the server for processing communications from the server responsive to the request

STIC Searcher Carol Wong

Phone 305 9123

Date picked up

1-13-04

Date Completed

1-14-04



File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2004/Jan W02
(c) 2004 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20031225,UT=20031218
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio

? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	41300	KERNEL? ? OR MICROKERNEL? ? OR KEXT OR NUCLEUS OR MACHKERN- EL? ?
S2	23394	PLUGIN? ? OR PLUG() ('IN' OR INS) OR ADDON? ? OR ADD() (ON OR ONS)
S3	69671	SERVER? ? OR SERVERSIDE? OR WEBSERVER? OR FILESERVER? OR M- AILSERVER? OR RAS
S4	201809	NETWORK? ?
S5	133185	HOST OR HOSTS OR ENTERPRISE OR MAINFRAME? ? OR MAIN() FRAME? ?
S6	1500021	REQUEST? ?
S7	6060	S6(3N) (CLASSIFY? OR CLASSIFIE? ? OR CLASSIFICATION? OR TYP- E? ? OR KIND? ? OR DIFFERENTIAT? OR CATEGOR? OR CATALOG?)
S8	17	S7(20N)S1
S9	22	S7(20N)S2
S10	1822	S7(25N)S3:S5
S11	5357	S6(3N) (TYPE? ? OR KIND? ?)
S12	1066	S6(3N) (CLASSIFY? OR CLASSIFIE? ? OR CLASSIFICATION? OR DIF- FERENTIAT? OR CATEGOR? OR CATALOG?)
S13	87	S12(25N)S11
S14	5	S13/TI,AB,CM
S15	26	S10(25N)S1:S2
S16	52	S8:S9 OR S14:S15
S17	52	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S18	52	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)

? t18/5,k/2-3,5,8

18/5,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01297926

Generic registration of plug-ins for a directory server

Generische Registrierung von Einschubmodulen für einen Verzeichnisserver

Enregistrement generique de modules à insertion pour un serveur d'annuaire

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Nortel Networks Corporation, (2748590), World Trade Center of Montreal,
380 St Antoine Street West, 8th Floor, Montreal, Quebec H2Y 3Y4, (CA),
(Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Dunn, Bruce E., 413 Mayfair Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario K1Y 0K4, (CA)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Mackenzie, Andrew Bryan et al (79993), Sommerville & Rushton, 45

Grosvenor Road, St Albans, Herts. AL1 3AW, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1113648 A2 010704 (Basic)

EP 1113648 A3 030709

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000309559 001030;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 474763 991230

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04L-029/12; H04L-029/06; G06F-009/445

ABSTRACT EP 1113648 A2

A registration method facilitates registration of a plug-in for a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) directory server accessible by a client. A generic interface is provided to mediate interaction between the client and the directory server. Information is obtained concerning one or more directory entries of interest to the plug-in. This information is recorded by the generic interface in a registry such that the generic interface is enabled to call at least one method of the plug-in upon receipt of a message from the client concerning at least one respective directory entry of interest. Directory entries of interest may be identified by either their object class or distinguished name (DN). In the latter case, a wildcard syntax may be used to enable the plug-in record an interest in one or more related directory entries.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 135

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 010704 A2 Published application without search report

Search Report: 030709 A3 Separate publication of the search report

LANGUAGE (Publication, Procedural, Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200127	910
SPEC A	(English)	200127	2843
Total word count - document A			3753
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			3753

...SPECIFICATION purposes, the LDAP proxy 2 may examine each LDAP message, and call methods of a **plug - in** module 12, for only certain message **types**. For example, client **requests** which have the effect of adding, modifying, or deleting a selected attribute of a directory...

18/5,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

(c) 2004 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

01232738

Multilevel security attribute passing methods, apparatuses, and computer program products in a stream

Verfahren, Vorrichtungen und Computerprogrammprodukte zur Erfassung von Sicherheitsattributen verschiedener Niveaus in einem Datenstrom

Procedes, dispositifs et supports logiciels pour le transfert d'un attribut de securite multiniveaux dans un flot de donnees

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

SUN MICROSYSTEMS, INC., (1392733), 901 San Antonio Road, Palo Alto, California 94303, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Winiger, Gary W., 2379 Sun-Mor Avenue, Mountain View, California 94040, (US)

Ngo, Teodora, 705 Newell Road, Palo Alto, California 94303, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Kack, Jurgen et al (93671), Kahler Kack Mollekopf Vorderer Anger 239, 86899 Landsberg, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1067745 A2 010110 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99123115 991118;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 203010 981130

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04L-029/06

ABSTRACT EP 1067745 A2

A multilevel security attribute passing system on a computer operating under a multilevel operating system engaged in stream communications and enabling contemporaneously opening a plurality of sockets having the same port number while meeting the requirements of a predetermined security policy.

The security attributes (183) of received data are copied into a credentials structure (173) identified by a pointer in an attribute structure (172). The security of a data node configured for data stream communication is specified by storing the security attributes (183) of transferred data into a selected data structure and then pointing to the selected data structure with intervening transmission and attribute structures.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 106

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 10

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 010110 A2 Published application without search report

Change: 021002 A2 Legal representative(s) changed 20020814

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200102	1259
SPEC A	(English)	200102	5302
Total word count - document A			6561
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			6561

...SPECIFICATION to the reply. Under mandatory access control, the sensitivity label must contain the same security **classification** of the **request** of the originating system. The reply packet is further sent 26 to the originating **server**, where the packet is trapped 29 by the source **kernel** and inspected 30 pursuant to the security protocol for that system. If the reply packet...

18/5,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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01064483

LOAD CONTROL AND OVERLOAD PROTECTION FOR A REAL-TIME COMMUNICATION SYSTEM
LASTSTEUERUNG UND UBERLASTUNGSSCHUTZ FUR EIN ECHT-ZEIT KOMMUNIKATIONSSYSTEM
REGULATION DE LA CHARGE ET PROTECTION CONTRE LES SURCHARGES POUR SYSTEME DE
COMMUNICATION TEMPS REEL

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON, (213761), , 126 25 Stockholm, (SE),
(Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

HOLMSKAR, Stig, Ericsson Telecom AB, Lagergrensg. 8, S-652 26 Karlstad,
(SE)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

HOFFMANN - EITL (101511), Patent- und Rechtsanwälte Arabellastrasse 4,
81925 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1040683 A1 001004 (Basic)
EP 1040683 B1 030402

WO 99030515 990617
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98965245 981210; WO 98EP8040 981210
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): DE 19755129 971211
DESIGNATED STATES: FR; GB
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04Q-003/545; H04M-003/36
CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 263551 A; EP 400500 A; EP 517268 A; US 5425086 A
CITED PATENTS (WO A): XP 543265
CITED REFERENCES (EP B):
HASSELGREN J ET AL: "HANDLING OVERLOAD IN AXE 10" ERICSSON REVIEW, vol.
72, no. 3, 1 January 1995, pages 124-131, XP000543265 cited in the
application;
CITED REFERENCES (WO A):
HASSELGREN J ET AL: "HANDLING OVERLOAD IN AXE 10" ERICSSON REVIEW, vol.
72, no. 3, 1 January 1995, pages 124-131, XP000543265 cited in the
application;

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO
LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
Application: 001004 A1 Published application with search report
Application: 990825 A1 International application. (Art. 158(1))
Assignee: 030502 B1 Transfer of rights to new proprietor:
Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson (publ)
(3258783) 126 25 Stockholm SE
Examination: 010718 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20010601
Examination: 001004 A1 Date of request for examination: 20000516
Grant: 030402 B1 Granted patent
Application: 990825 A1 International application entering European
phase

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200314	1938
CLAIMS B	(German)	200314	1656
CLAIMS B	(French)	200314	2525
SPEC B	(English)	200314	14216
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			20335
Total word count - documents A + B			20335

...CLAIMS step to submit jobs to the buffer means (18) is subdivided into
the substeps:

- a) **classification** of the **request type** according to any available
or all of requested (S11-1, S12-1),
- b) comparing the...

18/5,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00982131

WEB REQUEST BROKER CONTROLLING MULTIPLE PROCESSES
WEBAGENT ZUR ANFORDERUNG VON MEHREREN PROZESSEN
SYSTEME DE COURTAGE POUR DEMANDES DANS LE WEB COMMANDANT DES OPERATIONS
MULTIPLES

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

ORACLE CORPORATION, (1640220), 500 Oracle Parkway, Redwood Shores, CA
94065, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

ADUNUTHULA, Seshu, 34542 Felix Terrace, Fremont, CA 94555, (US)

ANAND, Mala, 190 Woodridge Road, Hillsborough, California 94010, (US)
CHOU, Tsung-Jen, 15 La Loma Drive, Menlo Park, CA 94025, (US)
NAKHODA, Shehzaad, Apartment 14 455 Grant Avenue, Palo Alto, CA 94306,
(US)

NG, Raymond, 1155 Tea Rose Circle, San Jose, CA 95131 US, (US)
PANG, Robert, Apartment 19 1240 Dale Avenue, Mountain, CA 94040, (US)
SHARMA, Ankur, Apartment 365 951-2 Old County Road, Belmont, CA 94002,
(US)

BOOKMAN, Matthew, 14855 La Rinconada Drive, Los Gatos, CA 95030, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Muller-Bore & Partner Patentanwalte (100651), Grafinger Strasse 2, 81671
Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 956687 A1 991117 (Basic)
EP 956687 B1 030402
WO 98034386 980806

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98903802 980129; WO 98US1644 980129

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 794269 970203

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU;
MC; NL; PT; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04L-029/08; G06F-009/46

CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 733969 A

CITED PATENTS (WO A): XP 4018226

CITED REFERENCES (EP B):

MERLE P ET AL: "CorbaWeb: A generic object navigator" COMPUTER NETWORKS
AND ISDN SYSTEMS, vol. 28, no. 11, May 1996, page 1269-1281 XP004018226

CITED REFERENCES (WO A):

MERLE P ET AL: "CorbaWeb: A generic object navigator" COMPUTER NETWORKS
AND ISDN SYSTEMS, vol. 28, no. 11, May 1996, page 1269-1281 XP004018226

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Change: 010117 A1 Inventor information changed: 20001127
Change: 20000308 A1 Inventor information changed: 20000117
Lapse: 040107 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a
contracting state (Country, date): CH
20030402, LI 20030402, GR 20030702, PT
20030702, SE 20030702,
Lapse: 031008 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a
contracting state (Country, date): SE
20030702,
Change: 020703 A1 Title of invention (German) changed: 20020515
Examination: 010523 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20010409
Grant: 030402 B1 Granted patent
Lapse: 040102 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a
contracting state (Country, date): CH
20030402, LI 20030402, PT 20030702, SE
20030702,
Application: 990107 A1 International application (Art. 158(1))
Application: 991117 A1 Published application with search report
Examination: 991117 A1 Date of request for examination: 19990902

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200314	1476
CLAIMS B	(German)	200314	1647
CLAIMS B	(French)	200314	1514
SPEC B	(English)	200314	4409
Total word count - document A			0

Total word count - document B 9046
Total word count - documents A + B 9046

...SPECIFICATION location for the stored program used to initiate instances of the program 20.

The dispatcher **plug - in** 30 determines in step 56 if the **request** object **type** (e.g., the virtual path specified in the client request) corresponds to an identifiable program...
? t18/5,k/9-12,21-227

18/5,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00932219

Multilevel security port methods, apparatuses, and computer program products

Verfahren, Vorrichtung und Rechnerprogrammprodukte von mehrstufigen Sicherheitstoren

Methodes, appareils et produits de programmes d'ordinateur de portes de securite a plusieurs niveaux

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

SUN MICROSYSTEMS, INC., (1392737), 901 San Antonio Road, MS PAL1-521, Palo Alto, California 94043, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Winiger, Gary W., 2379 Sun-Mor Avenue, Mountain View, California, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Kack, Jurgen et al (93671), Kahler Kack Mollekopf Vorderer Anger 239, 86899 Landsberg, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 849680 A2 980624 (Basic)
EP 849680 A3 000607

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97122255 971217;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 769603 961218

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; NL; SE

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-012/14; G06F-001/00; H04L-029/06

ABSTRACT EP 849680 A2

A multilevel port system on a computer operating under a multilevel operating system to permit contemporaneously opening a plurality of sockets having the same port number while meeting the requirements of an appropriate security policy, thus allowing third party applications to run as if they were unimpeded by the security policy, and methods thereby. The computer system having an operating system adhering to an access control security mechanism. Such systems include government systems wherein a hierarchy of security classification levels are defined (e.g., top secret, secret, classified, unclassified), and commercial systems. Sensitivity labels pursuant to an access control security mechanism include at least hierarchical security classifications, and may include non-hierarchical categories or compartments which represent distinct areas of information in a system. A port is characterized by a port number and a sensitivity label thus permitting opening a plurality of ports having identical port numbers and unique sensitivity labels.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 150

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 5

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Change: 000607 A2 International Patent Classification changed:
20000418

Application: 980624 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report

;A2without Search Report)

Examination: 030625 A2 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20030509

Search Report: 000607 A3 Separate publication of the search report

Examination: 010131 A2 Date of request for examination: 20001204

Change: 021002 A2 Legal representative(s) changed 20020814

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9826	900
SPEC A	(English)	9826	5012
Total word count - document A			5912
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			5912

...SPECIFICATION to the reply. Under mandatory access control, the sensitivity label must contain the same security **classification** of the **request** of the originating system. The reply packet is further sent 26 to the originating **server**, where the packet is trapped 29 by the source **kernel** and inspected 30 pursuant to the security protocol for that system. If the reply packet...

18/5,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2004 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

00839531

Document server for processing a distribution job in a document processing system

Dokumenten-Server zur Verarbeitung eines Verteilungsjobs in einem Dokumentenverarbeitungssystem

Serveur de document pour traiter une tache de distribution dans un systeme de document

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

XEROX CORPORATION, (219783), Xerox Square, Rochester, New York 14644,
(US), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

Austin, Paul R., 1075 Cottonwood Lane, Webster, NY 14580, (US)
Kibler, Wendell L., 291 Berg Road, Ontario, NY 14519, (US)
Kulbida, Christopher, 32 Meadow Glen, Fairport, NY 14450, (US)
Haehn, Steven E., 1803 Clark Road, Rochester, NY 14625, (US)
Bunker, Keith G., 100 W. Beach Drive, Hilton, NY 14468, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Grunecker, Kinkeldey, Stockmair & Schwanhausser Anwaltssozietat (100721)
, Maximilianstrasse 58, 80538 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 777176 A1 970604 (Basic)
EP 777176 B1 021009

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96308607 961128;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 563316 951128; US 563808 951128

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-003/12; G06F-017/60; H04L-029/06

CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 529808 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP B):

IBM TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE BULLETIN, vol. 35, no. 6, November 1992, NEW YORK, US, pages 286-287, XP002027141 ANONYMOUS: "Use of Page Records to Synchronize Printing while Converting.";

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 4

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Change: 000503 A1 Legal representative(s) changed 20000315
 Application: 970604 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
 ;A2without Search Report)
 Oppn None: 031001 B1 No opposition filed: 20030710
 Examination: 020508 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination
 report: 20020328
 Change: 020102 A1 International Patent Classification changed:
 20011112
 Grant: 021009 B1 Granted patent
 Examination: 980128 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
 971204

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
 FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB97	534
CLAIMS B	(English)	200241	551
CLAIMS B	(German)	200241	468
CLAIMS B	(French)	200241	628
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB97	5601
SPEC B	(English)	200241	5615
Total word count - document A			6136
Total word count - document B			7262
Total word count - documents A + B			13398

...SPECIFICATION of Protocol Modules (PMs) and Protocol Stacks. A Protocol Service is responsible for translating different **types** of **requests** from remote **hosts** into a common format and for relaying these requests to the **Microkernel** .

The currently disclosed embodiment contemplates support for local access by other **Microkernel** subsystems, PDT Applications, and DLMS to Fax/Modem facilities, network operations, and to the various...

...SPECIFICATION of Protocol Modules (PMs) and Protocol Stacks. A Protocol Service is responsible for translating different **types** of **requests** from remote **hosts** into a common format and for relaying these requests to the **Microkernel** .

The currently disclosed embodiment contemplates support for local access by other **Microkernel** subsystems, PDT Applications, and DLMS to Fax/Modem facilities, network operations, and to the various...

18/5,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 348)
 DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00770015

A MECHANISM FOR LINKING TOGETHER THE FILES OF EMULATED AND HOST SYSTEM FOR ACCESS BY EMULATED SYSTEM USERS

MECHANISMUS ZUM VERKNUPFEN VON DATEIEN AUF EINEM EMULIERTEN SYSTEM MIT DEM ZENTRALSYSTEM FUR DEN ZUGRIFF DURCH EMULIERTE SYSTEMBENUTZER

MECANISME PERMETTANT DE CONNECTER DES FICHIERS D'UN SYSTEME EMULE ET D'UN SYSTEME CENTRAL EN VUE D'UN ACCES PAR LES UTILISATEURS DU SYSTEME EMULE
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Bull HN Information Systems Inc., (405378), 300 Concord Road, Billerica, MA 01821-4186, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

HIRSCH, Thomas, S., 24 Fox Run Road, Bedford, MA 01730, (US)

BIANCHI, Richard, S., 4 Rodeo Circle, Billerica, MA 01821, (US)

PERRY, Ron, B., 63 Hillside Road, Wilton, NH 03086, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Altenburg, Udo, Dipl.-Phys. et al (1269), Patent- und Rechtsanwälte
Bardehle . Pagenberg . Dost . Altenburg . Geissler Postfach 86 06 20,
81633 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 803101 A2 971029 (Basic)

EP 803101 B1 030618

WO 96010224 960404

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 95935148 950912; WO 95US12354 950912

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 311646 940923

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30; G06F-009/455

CITED PATENTS (EP B): US 4611298 A; US 4621321 A; US 4825354 A; US 4918653
A; US 4984272 A; US 5204961 A; US 5361359 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP B):

KARGER P A ET AL: "A VMM SECURITY KERNEL FOR THE VAX ARCHITECTURE"
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SYMPOSIUM ON RESEARCH IN SECURITY AND PRIVACY, US, LOS
ALAMITOS, IEEE COMP. SOC. PRESS, vol. SYMP. 11, 1990, pages 2-19,
XP000209240 ISBN: 0-8186-2060-9

FRANZ M: "EMULATING AN OPERATING SYSTEM ON TOP OF ANOTHER" SOFTWARE
PRACTICE & EXPERIENCE, GB, JOHN WILEY & SONS LTD. CHICHESTER, vol. 23,
no. 6, 1 June 1993 (1993-06-01), pages 677-692, XP000655851 ISSN:
0038-0644;

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Search Report: 000517 A2 Date of drawing up and dispatch of
supplementary: search report 20000405

Application: 960710 A International application (Art. 158(1))

Grant: 030618 B1 Granted patent

Change: 000524 A2 International Patent Classification changed:
20000331

Examination: 020502 A2 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20020314

Application: 971029 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Examination: 971029 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
970416

LANGUAGE (Publication, Procedural, Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200325	992
CLAIMS B	(German)	200325	880
CLAIMS B	(French)	200325	1235
SPEC B	(English)	200325	8399

Total word count - document A 0

Total word count - document B 11506

Total word count - documents A + B 11506

...SPECIFICATION IORB and examining the "device type field." If the "device
type field" indicates that a **server** does not exist for this **type** of
request, then DSH92 creates a **server** and passes the request to the
assigned **server** via MQI. That is, DSH92 issues fork and exec system
calls to the **kernel** manager 70 which spawns a new host process running
LK file or LK pipe server...

18/5,K/12 (Item 12 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00747354

Capability engine method and apparatus for a microkernel data processing

system
Verfahren und Gerat mit Fahigkeitsvorrichtung fur ein
Mikrokern-Datenverarbeitungssystem
Methode et appareil a dispositif de capacite pour un systeme de traitement
de donnees a micro-noyaux

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 704796 A2 960403 (Basic)

EP 704796 A3 980701

EP 704796 B1 000419

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 95304188 950616;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 263313 940928

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/46

CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 447038 A; US 4387427 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP B):

FINE T ET AL: "ASSURING DISTRIBUTED TRUSTED MACH" PROCEEDINGS OF THE
COMPUTER SOCIETY SYMPOSIUM ON RESEARCH IN SECURITY AND PRIVACY, OAKLAND,
MAY 24 - 26, 1993, no. SYMP. 14, 24 May 1993, INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL
AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS, pages 206-218, XP000416066

BRANSTAD, TAJALLI, MAYER, DALVA: "Access mediation in a message passing
kernel" 1989 IEEE COMPUTER SOCIETY SYMPOSIUM ON SECURITY AND PRIVACY, 1
- 3 May 1989, US, pages 66-72, XP000041223

LI GONG: "A SECURE IDENTITY-BASED CAPABILITY SYSTEM" PROCEEDINGS OF THE
SYMPOSIUM ON SECURITY AND PRIVACY, OAKLAND, MAY 1 - 3, 1989, no. -, 1
May 1989, INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS, pages
56-63, XP000041222;

ABSTRACT EP 704796 A2

A microkernel interprocess communication subsystem and method provide
fast and efficient communication between clients and servers in
uniprocessing, multiprocessing, and distributed processing environments.
A microkernel operating system includes a capability engine module that
manages capabilities or rights to map regions of the memory shared by
multiprocessing tasks. There is a wide range of port rights that can be
attributed to a task port; various permission levels, security levels,
priority levels, processor and resource availability, etc. The
capability engine analyses these rights and selectively enables transfers
between tasks. In this manner, the capability engine manages the
interprocess communication that must take place between the many clients
and servers in a Microkernel System, in a fast and efficient manner.

(see image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 141

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Lapse: 010314 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a
contracting state (Country, date): AT
20000419, BE 20000419,

Grant: 20000419 B1 Granted patent

Lapse: 030219 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): AT 20000419, BE 20000419, CH 20000419, LI 20000419, DE 20000720, ES 20000419, FR 20000915, NL 20000419, SE 20000719,

Lapse: 020327 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): AT 20000419, BE 20000419, CH 20000419, LI 20000419, DE 20000720, FR 20000915, SE 20000719,

Lapse: 010627 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): AT 20000419, BE 20000419, FR 20000915, SE 20000719,

Oppn None: 010404 B1 No opposition filed: 20010120

Lapse: 010418 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): AT 20000419, BE 20000419, FR 20000915,

Lapse: 020109 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): AT 20000419, BE 20000419, CH 20000419, LI 20000419, FR 20000915, SE 20000719,

Lapse: 020626 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): AT 20000419, BE 20000419, CH 20000419, LI 20000419, DE 20000720, ES 20000419, FR 20000915, SE 20000719,

Application: 960403 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report ;A2without Search Report)

Examination: 961023 A2 Date of filing of request for examination: 960827

Search Report: 980701 A3 Separate publication of the European or International search report

Examination: 990203 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report: 981222

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200016	1721
CLAIMS B	(German)	200016	1710
CLAIMS B	(French)	200016	1919
SPEC B	(English)	200016	37863
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			43213
Total word count - documents A + B			43213

...SPECIFICATION the following:

Creation (implicit in creation of a right) and deletion

Query of the associated **type**

Rename

Upon **request** , the **kernel** provides notification of a name becoming unusable.

Since port name spaces are bound to tasks...

18/5,K/21 (Item 21 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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01067871 **Image available**

RENDERING A FIRST MEDIA TYPE CONTENT ON A BROWSER

PROCEDE DE RENDU D'UN PREMIER CONTENU DE TYPE MEDIA DANS UN NAVIGATEUR

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Legal Representative:

GROENENDAAL Antonius W M (agent), Internationaal Octrooibureau B.V.,
Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven, NL,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200398374 A2 20031127 (WO 0398374)
Application: WO 2003IB1918 20030507 (PCT/WO IB0301918)
Priority Application: EP 200276944 20020517

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PH PL PT
RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL PT RO SE
SI SK TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 6479

English Abstract

A method, a system and a client of / for rendering a first media type
(11) content on a browser (10) on a client (16) with a rendering support
from a server (13). The method includes the steps of: determining if the
first media type content is not suitable for being rendered due to
limited resources on the client, and, if this is the case activating a
first software component (12) prepared for handling and receiving
rendering support from the server; sending, from the client, a link to
the first media type content with a request for rendering support;
determining, on the server, a second media type content of the received
link, wherein the second media type content is suitable for being
rendered on the client; transferring the second media type content to the
client; and rendering, by the first software component, the second media
type content. The method further includes the steps of receiving, by the
first software component, a first input event; sending the first input
event from the first software component to a second software component
(15) on the server; transforming, by the second software component, the
received first input event to a third media type content based on the
first input event and the second media type content; transferring, by the
second software component, the third media type content to the first
software component; and rendering the third media type content. This
enables for rendering of media types on the browser on the client that
the browser was not initially suitable for or did not have system
resources for.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede, un systeme et un client pour effectuer un rendu d'un premier contenu de type media (11) dans un navigateur (10), au niveau d'un client (16), a l'aide d'un support de rendu provenant d'un serveur (13). Le procede consiste a: determiner si le premier contenu de type media ne se prete pas a un rendu du fait de ressources limitees au niveau du client et, si c'est le cas, activer une premiere composante logicielle (12) preparee pour gerer et recevoir un support de rendu provenant du serveur; envoyer du client au premier contenu de type media un lien accompagne d'une demande de support de rendu; determiner, au niveau du serveur, un deuxieme contenu de type media du lien recu, ledit deuxieme contenu de type media se pretant a un rendu au niveau du client; transferer le deuxieme contenu de type media au client; et utiliser la premiere composante logicielle pour realiser un rendu dudit deuxieme contenu de type media. Le procede consiste en outre a: recevoir un premier evenement d'entree par le biais de la premiere composante logicielle; envoyer ledit premier evenement d'entree de la premiere composante logicielle a une seconde composante logicielle (15), au niveau du serveur; utiliser la seconde composante logicielle pour transformer le premier evenement d'entree recu en un troisieme contenu de type media, sur la base du premier evenement d'entree et du deuxieme contenu de type media; utiliser la seconde composante logicielle pour transferer le troisieme contenu de type media a la premiere composante logicielle; et effectuer un rendu du troisieme contenu de type media. Ce procede permet de realiser des rendus de types media dans un navigateur, au niveau du client, la ou, initialement, ledit navigateur etait inapproprié ou depourvu des ressources systeme pour cette tache.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20031127 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
Claims

Detailed Description

... link, etc comprises.

- transferring, by the first software component, the link to the first media **type** content and the **request** to an application manager in the **server** ; and
- creating, by the application manager, the second software component as a **plug - in** application in response to the received link and request.

In the first step said link...

Claim

... the client comprises:

- transferring, by the first software component, the link to the first media **type** content and the **request** to an application manager in the **server** ; and
- creating, by the application manager, the second software component as a **plug - in** 1 0 application in response to the received link and request.

5 A method according...

18/5,K/22 (Item 22 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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01053597 **Image available**

**SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR TRAVERSING FIREWALLS WITH PROTOCOL COMMUNICATIONS
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE POUR TRAVERSER DES PARE-FEU PAR COMMUNICATIONS DE
PROTOCOLES**

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200383692 A1 20031009 (WO 0383692)

Application: WO 2003US9670 20030327 (PCT/WO US0309670)

Priority Application: US 2002367826 20020327

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PH PL PT

RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL PT RO SE
SI SK TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-015/16

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 13193

English Abstract

A tunneling system and method is described for traversing firewalls, NATs, and proxies. Upon a request from a device on a secure private network or on a public network such as the Internet, a connection to designated or permitted devices of the secure private network by way of the public network can be established, allowing selected devices of the private network to access devices on the public network. A bi-directional channel (340) can be established where information such as rich multimedia and real-time voice and video can be accessed or communicated.

French Abstract

L'invention porte sur un systeme et sur un procede de tunnellation pour traverser des pare-feu, des NAT et des mandataires. A la demande provenant d'un dispositif sur un reseau prive securise ou sur un reseau public tel qu'Internet, il est possible d'etablir une connexion vers des dispositifs designes ou autorises du reseau prive securise par le biais du reseau public, en permettant aux dispositifs selectionnes du reseau prive d'accéder a des dispositifs du reseau public. Il est possible d'etablir une voie bidirectionnelle (340) dans laquelle on peut accéder a des informations ou les communiquer telles que des informations multimedia, des informations de transmission de la voix et de transmission video en temps reel.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20031009 A1 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... client endpoint as well as other endpoints. If other endpoints that can reach the tunneling **server** without tunneling, with HTTP for example, the **server** must be able to **differentiate** this **request** from the tunneled requests.

[001041 FIGS. 3 and 4 depict other possible configurations for using the tunnel **plugins** . In FIG. 3, a configuration is disclosed for providing a TP on a separate system...

18/5,K/23 (Item 23 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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01033017 **Image available**

PRESENTATION SERVER

SERVEUR DE PRESENTATION

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200363012 A1 20030731 (WO 0363012)

Application: WO 2003US835 20030113 (PCT/WO US0300835)

Priority Application: US 2002349671 20020116; US 200292010 20020305

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO

RU SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL PT SE SI
SK TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-015/16

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 11154

English Abstract

A server is disclosed that presents content to a client. The server receives a request (102) for particular content. In response to the

request, the server accesses (104) data and/or code that describes the particular content. The server compiles (108) that code and/or data to create executable code, and transmits (110) the executable code to the client for execution on the client. In one embodiment, the code describing the particular content is a mark-up language description. In various implementations, the executable code includes a user interface that provides access to the requested content.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un serveur destine a presenter un contenu a un client. Ce serveur recoit une demande (102) relative a un contenu particulier. En reponse a cette demande, le serveur accede (104) a des donnees et/ou a un code decrivant le contenu particulier, puis il compile (108) ce code et/ou ces donnees pour creer un code executable qu'il transmet (110) au client en vue de son execution sur le systeme client. Dans un mode de realisation, le code decrivant le contenu particulier est une description en langage de balisage. Dans divers modes de realisation, le code executable contient une interface utilisateur qui permet d'acceder au contenu demande.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20030731 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20031016 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... it first determines the data connector object associated with the request (step 702) and the **type** of **request** -read, write or manage (step 704). In one embodiment, the Presentation **Server** provides a **plug-in** interface for adding new data connector objects. Each data connector object is able to communicate...

18/5,K/24 (Item 24 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00982612 **Image available**

SYSTEMS AND METHODS PROVIDING METADATA FOR TRACKING OF INFORMATION ON A DISTRIBUTED FILE SYSTEM OF STORAGE DEVICES

SYSTEMES ET PROCEDES CONCUS POUR FOURNIR DES METADONNEES POUR SUIVRE DES INFORMATIONS SUR UN SYSTEME DE FICHIERS REPARTIS DE DISPOSITIFS DE STOCKAGE

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Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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MIKESELL Paul A, 66 Bell Street, Unit 206, Seattle, WA 98121, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

SCHACK Darren P, 415 West Republican Street, #400, Seattle, WA 98119, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200312699 A1 20030213 (WO 0312699)
Application: WO 2002US24728 20020802 (PCT/WO US0224728)
Priority Application: US 2001309803 20010803; US 20017003 20011109
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT (utility model) AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY
BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ (utility model) CZ DE (utility model) DE DK
(utility model) DK DM DZ EC EE (utility model) EE ES FI (utility model)
FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU
LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK
(utility model) SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE SK TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30
International Patent Class: G06F-013/00
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 15035

English Abstract

The intelligent distributed file system (110) enables the storing of file data among a plurality of smart storage units (114) which are accessed as a single file system. The intelligent distributed file system (110) utilizes a metadata data structure to track and manage detailed information about each file, including, for example, the device and block locations of the file's data blocks, to permit different levels of replication and/or redundancy within a single file system, to facilitate the change of redundancy parameters, to provide high-level protection for metadata, to replicate and move data in real-time, and so forth.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme intelligent (110) de fichiers repartis permettant de stocker des donnees de fichiers dans une pluralite d'unites de stockage (114) intelligentes qui sont accessibles en tant que systeme de fichiers simple. Ledit systeme intelligent (114) de fichiers repartis utilise une structure de donnees a metadonnees pour suivre et gerer des informations detaillees sur chaque fichier, comprenant par exemple les emplacements du dispositif et du bloc des blocs de donnees du fichier, afin de permettre differents niveaux de duplication et/ou de redondance dans le systeme de fichier unique, de faciliter le changement des parametres de redondance, de fournir une protection de haut niveau des metadonnees, de dupliquer et de deplacer des donnees en temps reel, et ainsi de suite.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20030213 A1 With international search report.
Rev Srch Rpt 20030814 Late publication of revised international search report
Republication 20030814 A1 With international search report.
Examination 20030912 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... layer, a Local File Store layer, and a Storage Device layer.

User Layer
User Space
 Kernel Space
Virtual File System Layer
Local File System Layer
Local File Store Layer
Storage Device Layer
Table I

In one **type** of file **request** , the request is received via a user-level protocol application for file sharing, such as, for example, HTTPD (the Apache web **server**), FTPD, or SMBD used on Unix which implements a version of the Microsoft Windows file sharing server protocol. The user-level protocol application performs a **kernel** level open, read, seek, write, or close system call, such as, for example, by making...

18/5,K/25 (Item 25 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00969450 **Image available**

STATEFUL REFERENCE MONITOR

MONITEUR DE REFERENCE AVEC ETAT

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GLADSTONE Philip J S, 71 Second Avenue, Waltham, MA 02451, US,

KRAEMER Jeffrey A, 71 Second Avenue, Waltham, MA 02451, US,

Legal Representative:

ENGELSON Gary S (agent), Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C., 600 Atlantic
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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 2002103498 A2 20021227 (WO 02103498)

Application: WO 2002US19070 20020614 (PCT/WO US0219070)

Priority Application: US 2001298590 20010614; US 200271328 20020208

Designated States: JP

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

Main International Patent Class: G06F-001/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 8721

English Abstract

A Stateful Reference Monitor can be loaded into an existing commercial operating system, and then can regulate access to many different types of resources. The reference monitor maintains an updateable storage area whose contents can be used to affect access decisions, and access decisions can be based on arbitrary properties of the request.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un moniteur de reference avec etat, pouvant etre charge dans un systeme d'exploitation commercial existant, et pouvant ensuite reguler l'accès a plusieurs types differents de ressources. Ce moniteur de reference permet de maintenir une zone de stockage pouvant etre mise a jour, dont le contenu peut etre utilise pour modifier des decisions d'accès, et des decisions d'accès peuvent etre fondees sur des proprietes arbitraires de la demande.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20021227 A2 Without international search report and to be
republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20030918 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... implemented in the exemplary embodiment as drivers loaded with, but independent of, the operating system **kernel**. Interceptors 1 0 1 interact with the operating system at a very low level, by intercepting various **types** of operating system **requests**, etc., referred to herein as events, for example requests for access to operating system resources such as a file or **network** connection. When an interceptor 1 0 1 intercepts an event, it generates an event message...

18/5,K/26 (Item 26 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00927512 **Image available**

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR WIRELESS ACCESS TO A USER'S COMPUTER

**PROCEDE ET SYSTEME PERMETTANT UN ACCES SANS FIL A UN ORDINATEUR
D'UTILISATEUR**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200261587 A2-A3 20020808 (WO 0261587)

Application: WO 2002IB227 20020125 (PCT/WO IB0200227)

Priority Application: US 2001772132 20010129

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO

RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04L-012/28

International Patent Class: H04L-029/06

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 7049

English Abstract

A method and system for wireless access to a user's desktop computer includes a controller that allows data and application resident on the user's desktop to be accessed on the wireless device regardless of device type, language, or protocols used. The controller detects what type of wireless device is being used and applies the appropriate formatting through plug-ins that allow the user's wireless device to communicate to the user's desktop through the controller. Data and applications found on the user's desktop are displayed on the user's wireless. In addition, data entries and requests are allowed through the controller from the wireless device to the user's computer.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede et un systeme permettant un acces sans fil a un ordinateur d'utilisateur. Ce systeme comprend un controleur qui permet d'accéder aux données et a l'application residant dans ledit ordinateur d'utilisateur, sur le dispositif sans fil, sans tenir compte du type de dispositif, du langage ou des protocoles utilisés. Ledit controleur detecte le type dispositif sans fil en cours d'utilisation et applique le formatage approprié via des modules d'extension qui permettent au dispositif sans fil de l'utilisateur de communiquer avec l'ordinateur d'utilisateur via le controleur. Les données et les applications trouvées sur le bureau de l'utilisateur sont affichées sur son dispositif sans fil. En outre, des saisies et des demandes de données peuvent être transmises du dispositif sans fil a l'ordinateur d'utilisateur via le controleur.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020808 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20030103 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Search Rpt 20030227 Late publication of international search report

Republication 20030227 A3 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... type that is customized for each type of device and browser. The service type presentation **plug - in** makes **requests** to the service **type** logic **plug - in** and is preferably application specific.

The advantage is to provide the richest possible experience for...may not be notified when access is attempted, either successful or unsuccessful, with the user **server** in block 606. Interpretation of the request commences in block 607. Logic is used via **plug - ins** for appropriate presentation and service **type** manipulations. The **request** is passed to a storage **server** 608 if no communication link is established

17

in block 606. If a connection is established, the user **server** responds to the

controller in block 609. Block 610 depicts the controller then transmitting the response to the user's wireless device for further requests...

18/5,K/27 (Item 27 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00911742 **Image available**

METHOD FOR IMPLEMENTING SERVICE DESK CAPABILITY

PROCEDE DE MISE EN OEUVRE D'UNE FONCTIONNALITE DE POSTE DE SERVICE

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200244867 A2-A3 20020606 (WO 0244867)

Application: WO 2001US51076 20011019 (PCT/WO US0151076)

Priority Application: US 2000242007 20001020

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU

SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 20845

English Abstract

A service desk (10) capability is accessible by customers of the service desk, the customers including external customers, (14,18)e-commerce customers, and global customers. The service desk (10) includes means for solving problems and incidents reported, and also means for tracking and reporting the service desk's performance in solving the problems and incidents. A method for providing the service desk (10) capability is also disclosed.

French Abstract

Une fonctionnalite de poste de service est rendue accessible aux clients d'un poste de service, les clients comprenant des clients externes, des clients de commerce electronique, et des clients a l'echelle mondiale. Le poste de service comporte des moyens permettant de resoudre des problemes ou des incidents rapportes, ainsi que des moyens de suivi et d'etablissement de rapports concernant l'efficacite du poste de service a resoudre les problemes et les incidents. L'invention concerne egalement un procede de mise en oeuvre d'une fonctionnalite de poste de service.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020606 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Search Rpt 20021227 Late publication of international search report

Republication 20021227 A3 With international search report.

Examination 20030206 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of

19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... information into a service request.

9 The method of Claim 1, wherein the process of **categorizing** the **request** includes determining the **type** of **request**, assigning a priority to the 1 5 request, and sending the request for resolution.
1...

...into a service request.

1 1. The method of Claim 1, wherein the process of **categorizing** the **request** includes determining the **type** of **request**, assigning a priority to the request, and sending the request for resolution.

12 The method **request** for service is **categorized** according to at least one of a service **request type** and a service **request** priority.

28 The method of Claim 1, wherein resolving the request for service is accomplished...

...problem, updating the information if necessary,

1 5 and entering the information into a service **request** ;
categorizing the service **request** by determining the **type** of **request** and
assigning a priority to the request;
evaluating whether an operator can resolve the request...

18/5,K/29 (Item 29 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00883006 **Image available**

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR SEAMLESSLY ACCESSING REMOTELY STORED FILES
PROCEDE ET SYSTEME PERMETTANT D'ACCEDER DE MANIERE TRANSPARENTE A DES
FICHIERS STOCKES A DISTANCE

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200217140 A2 20020228 (WO 0217140)

Application: WO 2001US25640 20010815 (PCT/WO US0125640)

Priority Application: US 2000642632 20000818

Designated States: CA JP

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 9031

English Abstract

A system and method by which users via programs on one computer may seamlessly access files remotely stored on other computers that run a well known file access protocol. All programs running on a personal computer may access remote files as easily and in the same manner as accessing files on the personal computer's file system without requiring any changes to the program's method of communicating with the computer's existing file system. An operating system extension and an application level network access program are provided. The operating system extension receives file systems requests for remote files from the operating system than were issued according to a well known application program interface. The operating system extension forwards the remote file system request to the network access program. The network access program reformats the request according to a well known application level network protocol extension and sends it over a network to a remote computer system. The network access program receives responses over the network from the remote computer system in the well known format, processes the response, and forwards pertinent information to the operating system extension. The operating system extension then passes responsive information to the program that issued the remote file system request via the well known application program interface. The remote file system may be cached on the local file system so that remote file system requests may be enacted on the locally cached copy. In one embodiment, personal computers access files on remote computers over the Internet via the distributed authoring and versioning (WebDAV) protocol extension to be the hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP).

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme et un procede permettant a des

utilisateurs d'accéder de manière transparente, via des programmes s'exécutant sur un ordinateur, à des fichiers stockés à distance sur d'autres ordinateurs qui exécutent un protocole d'accès de fichiers connu. Tous les programmes s'exécutant sur un ordinateur personnel peuvent accéder, aussi facilement et de la même manière, à des fichiers distants qu'à des fichiers du système de fichiers de l'ordinateur personnel sans avoir recours à des modifications du procédé de communication de programme avec le système de fichiers existant de l'ordinateur. L'invention concerne également une extension de système d'exploitation et un programme d'accès de réseau fonctionnant au niveau application. L'extension de système d'exploitation reçoit des demandes de système de fichiers pour des fichiers distants à partir du système d'exploitation, ces demandes étant émises en fonction d'une interface de programme d'application connue. Ladite extension de système d'exploitation envoie la demande du système de fichiers distant au programme d'accès de réseau. Le programme d'accès de réseau reformate ladite demande en fonction d'une extension de protocole de réseau de niveau application connue, et l'envoie sur un réseau à un système informatique distant. Ledit programme d'accès de réseau reçoit des réponses sur le réseau provenant du système informatique distant selon un format connu, traite la réponse, et envoie des informations pertinentes à l'extension de système d'exploitation. Ladite extension de système d'exploitation transmet ensuite des informations sensibles au programme ayant émis la demande de système de fichiers distant via l'interface de programme d'application connue. Le système de fichiers distant peut être mis en antémemoire sur le système de fichiers local de sorte que les demandes de système de fichiers distant peuvent être effectuées sur la copie mise localement en antémemoire. Selon un mode de réalisation, les ordinateurs personnels accèdent à des fichiers implantés sur des ordinateurs distants sur l'Internet via le protocole de création et de gestion de versions distribué (WebDAV) qui constitue une extension du protocole de transfert hypertexte (HTTP).

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020228 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20020718 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... the SFS network access program, as shown in block 404. In one embodiment, the SFS **plug-in** establishes a socket connection with the SFS

network access program, and sends the pathname or other identifier along with the appropriate parameters and a **request type** through the socket to the SFS **network**

access program. The SFS **network** access program processes the request and

sends it to the appropriate WebDAV enabled HTTP server...

18/5,K/31 (Item 31 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00871890

CONTENT FILTERING AND MANAGEMENT
FILTRAGE ET GESTION DE CONTENU

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200205148 A1 20020117 (WO 0205148)

Application: WO 2001AU823 20010709 (PCT/WO AU0100823)

Priority Application: AU 20008657 20000707

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD

SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 4220

English Abstract

The invention provides methods and apparatus for implementing Internet content filtering based on a classification system. The classification system is promulgated by a Certification Authority in furtherance of a public policy objective. The bona fides of the system are upheld and the system is implemented through the issuance of digital certificates and electronic compliance seals.

French Abstract

Cette invention a trait a des methodes et a l'appareil correspondant permettant de proceder au filtrage d'un contenu d'Internet d'apres un systeme de classification. Ce systeme de classification est publie par une Autorite de certification aux fins de la bonne marche d'un objectif de politique generale. La bona fides du systeme est reconnue et le systeme est implemente par le truchement de l'emission de certificats numeriques et de sceaux electroniques de conformite.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020117 A1 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... the

certificate is determined to not cover a particular classification. For example a browser, browser plug in , or other client application provided to users may allow a user to request that only certain categories be transmitted to them and the ISP's software compares the user's request to...

18/5,K/32 (Item 32 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00851698 **Image available**

METHOD OF AND SYSTEM FOR ENHANCED WEB PAGE DELIVERY

PROCEDE ET SYSTEME PERMETTANT D'AMELIORER LE TRANSFERT DE PAGES WEB

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200184351 A2-A3 20011108 (WO 0184351)

Application: WO 2001US13934 20010430 (PCT/WO US0113934)

Priority Application: US 2000200205 20000428

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CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR

KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE

SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 9617

English Abstract

A system for and method of enhancing web page delivery. The invention provides the ability to control redirection of Web traffic of humans and search engine spiders. It can differentiate between these types of visitors to a Web page, track their movements, log critical information, and analyze the Web traffic in order to judge the success in driving quality traffic to some known goal on a Web site, such as a sale. The system may generate dynamically optimized web pages targeted to specific search engines, in order to optimize the search engine ranking and visibility of a Web site, such as an online marketer's Web site.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme et un procede permettant d'ameliorer le transfert de pages Web. Selon la presente invention, ledit systeme offre

la possibilite de gerer la reorientation du trafic Web d'individus et de moteurs de recherche. Ce systeme peut etablir une distinction entre ces types de visiteurs sur une page Web, suivre leurs mouvements, enregistrer des informations critiques et analyser le trafic Web, afin d'evaluer la qualite de la gestion de trafic dans un objectif connu sur un site Web, tel qu'une vente. Ledit systeme peut generer, de facon dynamique, des pages Web optimisees, destinees a des moteurs de recherche specifiques, afin d'optimiser les resultats d'un moteur de recherche et la visibilite d'un site Web, tels qu'un site Web de commercants.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20011108 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20020404 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Search Rpt 20030130 Late publication of international search report

Republication 20030130 A3 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... to demonstrate in specific terms how the invention might operate.

THE PL UG~17V

A **plug - in** is required when IXC Engine 10 is operating on the same Web **server** as the web site 20 to which (inverted exclamation mark)t is redirecting traffic. This **plug - in** is needed to **differentiate** which **requests** are coming to IXC Engine 10 and which should be passed onto the Web site...

18/5,K/33 (Item 33 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00815147 **Image available**

INPUTTING A WEIGHT TO A BROWSER IN AN INTERNET-BASED SHIPPING SYSTEM
INTRODUCTION D'UN POIDS DANS UN NAVIGATEUR D'UN SYSTEME D'EXPEDITION PAR INTERNET

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200148702 A1 20010705 (WO 0148702)

Application: WO 2000US35382 20001227 (PCT/WO US0035382)

Priority Application: US 99476007 19991229

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CN CR CU CZ DM DZ

EE GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV

MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL RO RU SD SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA

UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

Main International Patent Class: G07B-017/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 5591

English Abstract

The invention is a method and system (10, 20) for inputting the weight of a parcel into a web-based shipping application of a data processing system. The data processing system comprises a web site (106) for a provider server (104) and a client node (102) in communication with the provider server (104). The web site (106) further comprises web pages (106) and script (108) functionality for linking with a scale driver (112) resident in a weighing scale (30, 114) located at the client node (102). The weighing scale (30, 114) comprises a scale server (110) resident ultimately at the client node (102), but callable by the client node (102) under control of the script (108) functionality for allowing the script (108) at the client node (102) to link with the weighing scale (30, 114) by utilizing the scale driver (112). The method begins with the calling of the web site (106), from the client node (102), and requesting a scale activation routine be activated. The routine includes the use of script (108) to call an Active-X automation server, which is downloaded, with an appropriate scale driver (112) to the client node (102). Once the system user has logged onto the shipping application and the parcel has been weighed on a weighing scale, the shipping application requests the weight from the scale server (110) by way of the script (108) call and then enters the weight, through the browser into the shipping application.

French Abstract

L'invention porte sur un procede et un systeme (10, 20) d'introduction du poids d'un paquet dans une application d'expedition par le web d'un systeme de traitement de donnees. Le systeme de traitement de donnees comprend un site web (106) d'un serveur fournisseur (104) et un noeud client (102) communiquant avec le serveur fournisseur (104). Le site web (106) comprend egalement des pages web (106) et une fonctionnalite script (108) pour la liaison avec un module de commande (112) de balance residant dans une balance (30, 114) placee au niveau du noeud client (102). La balance (30, 114) comprend un serveur (110) residant en bout de ligne au niveau du noeud client (102), mais pouvant etre appele par le noeud client (102) sous la commande de la fonctionnalite script (108) pour permettre la connexion du script (108) a la balance (30, 114) au niveau du noeud client (102) au moyen du module de commande (112). Le procede consiste d'abord a appeler le site web (106) depuis le noeud client (102) et a demander l'activation d'un programme d'activation de balance. Le programme comprend l'utilisation du script (108) pour appeler un serveur d'automatisation X actif qui est telecharge avec un module de commande (112) approprie de balance vers le noeud client (102). Lorsque l'utilisateur systeme a ouvert une session d'application d'expedition et que le paquet a ete pese sur une balance, l'application d'expedition demande le poids a partir du serveur (110) par l'appel du script (108), puis introduit le poids dans l'application d'expedition par le navigateur.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010705 A1 With international search report.
Publication 20010705 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.
Examination 20011025 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date
Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... for physically interfacing the weighing scale with the client

4

node and then ultimately the **network** itself. A set of **plug - ins** for communication to the scale **server** may be required for certain browser **types** .

The client node **requests** that a scale activation routine be activated at the web site for download to the...

18/5,K/36 (Item 36 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00801728 **Image available**

**HIGHLY DISTRIBUTED COMPUTER SERVER ARCHITECTURE AND OPERATING SYSTEM
ARCHITECTURE DE SERVEUR INFORMATIQUE HAUTEMENT DISTRIBUEE ET SYSTEME
D'EXPLOITATION**

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200135242 A1 20010517 (WO 0135242)

Application: WO 2000US31108 20001113 (PCT/WO US0031108)

Priority Application: US 99164865 19991112

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-015/16

International Patent Class: G06F-013/00; G01B-007/00; H04N-007/10;
H04J-003/02

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 20283

English Abstract

A computer server system having a highly distributed architecture (HDA) generally includes a non-hierarchical array of physical machines, each having physical and logical (i.e. virtual) resources (1-3), a network enabling data transmission between and among the physical machines, and program code for allocating and managing system resources (10). The program code for allocating and managing system resources may be in the form of an HDA Server operating system (100) designed to take advantage of the distributed server architecture; advantages of the HDA system (100) may include rapid adaptation to system events and migration of application components among physical and logical resources (1-3). In one exemplary embodiment, a system including an HDA computer server having an HDA Server operating system (100) may serve as a platform for facilitating Internet transactions through use of Adaptive User Interfaces (AUIs) for communication between the HDA system (100) and an external client. Such an HDA-based system provides efficient overall system resource management, excellent fault tolerance characteristics (i.e. stability and reliability), and virtually infinite scalability.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme de serveur informatique a architecture hautement distribuee (HDA), qui comprend generalement un reseau non

hierarchique de machines physiques, chaque machine possedant des ressources (1-3) physiques et logiques (c'est-a-dire, virtuelles), un reseau permettant de transmettre des donnees entre et dans les machines physiques, et un code de programme permettant d'attribuer et de gerer des ressources systeme (10). Le code qui permet d'attribuer et de gerer des ressources systeme peut se presenter sous la forme d'un systeme d'exploitation (100) de serveur HDA concu pour beneficier des avantages de l'architecture de serveur distribuee. Les avantages du systeme HDA (100) peuvent consister en une adaptation rapide aux evenements du systeme, et en une migration de composants d'application dans les ressources (1-3) physiques et logiques. Selon un mode de realisation exemplaire, un systeme comprenant un serveur informatique HDA qui possede un systeme d'exploitation (100) de serveur HDA peut servir de plate-forme destinee a faciliter des transactions Internet a l'aide d'interfaces utilisateur adaptatives (AUI), de facon a etablir une communication entre le systeme HDA (100) et un client externe. Ce systeme HDA fournit une gestion de ressources systeme globale efficace, d'excellentes caracteristiques de tolerance d'erreur (c'est-a-dire, stabilite et fiabilite), et une extensibilite virtuelle infinie.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010517 A1 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... the nature or architecture of database 1404.

When a Message arrives at a database access **Plugin** 1401,1402, the **Plugin** may determine the **type** of database **request** and may subsequently invoke the appropriate method on the front end to the database 1404...

18/5,K/40 (Item 40 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00779653 **Image available**

GRACEFUL DISTRIBUTION IN APPLICATION SERVER LOAD BALANCING
DISTRIBUTION HARMONIEUSE POUR L'EQUILIBRAGE DES CHARGES DE SERVEURS
D'APPLICATION

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Legal Representative:

KIVLIN B Noel (agent), Conley, Rose & Tayon, P.C., P.O. Box 398, Austin,
TX 78767-0398, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200113228 A2-A3 20010222 (WO 0113228)

Application: WO 2000US22063 20000811 (PCT/WO US0022063)

Priority Application: US 99148794 19990813; US 2000561705 20000501

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ
DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-009/46

International Patent Class: H04L-029/06

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 21832

English Abstract

System and method for performing application server load balancing. Requests may be mapped from a client computer(s) to a set of application servers configured in a cluster. In various embodiments, different load balancing methods and criteria may be used. For example, the client computer(s) may be operable to make the load balancing decisions, e.g., based on the lowest response time seen from the application servers. The system may also be configured so that load balancing decisions are made by load balancing services running on the application server computers. A variety of load balancing criteria may be used, including server load factors such as CPU load, disk input/output rate, number of requests queued, etc. Decisions may also take into account various application component performance criteria, such as the application server that most recently ran a component or whether or not cached results for a component are available on an application server. The application server system may also support "sticky" load balancing, so that requests issued within the context of a particular session that reference an application component are all processed by the application component instance running on the same application server. The client computer(s) may be operable to maintain information regarding sticky requests so that sticky requests can be sent directly to the correct application server. In various embodiments, the application server system may also enforce even distribution of sticky requests. In various embodiments, the system may

support "graceful distribution" methods that utilize a winner-take-most rather than a winner-take-all strategy.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme et un procede destines a equilibrer les charges d'un serveur d'application. Les demandes peuvent etre appliquees, a partir d'un ou plusieurs ordinateur(s) de clients vers un ensemble de serveurs d'application, configures en groupe. Dans divers modes de realisation, plusieurs procedes et criteres d'equilibrage des charges peuvent etre utilises. Par exemple, le ou les ordinateur(s) du client peuvent etre utilises, en vue de prendre les decisions concernant l'equilibrage des charges. Ces decisions peuvent etre, par exemple, basees sur le delai de reponse le plus court releve a partir des serveurs d'application. Le systeme peut aussi etre configure, de maniere a ce que les decisions concernant l'equilibrage des charges soient prises par des services d'equilibrage des charges fonctionnant sur les ordinateurs des serveurs d'application. Plusieurs criteres d'equilibrage des charges peuvent etre retenus, y compris les facteurs de charge de serveur, comme la charge CPU, le debit de donnees du disque, le nombre de demandes en attente, etc. Les decisions peuvent aussi prendre en compte divers criteres de performance des composants d'application. Par exemple, le serveur d'application qui a utilise un composant en dernier ou le fait de savoir si les resultats du cache d'un composant sont disponibles ou pas sur un serveur d'application. Le systeme de serveurs d'application peut egalement assurer une repartition des charges \leq collantes \geq , de maniere a ce que les demandes emises dans le contexte d'une session determinee qui reference un composant d'application, soient toutes traitees par le dispositif de composant d'application fonctionnant sur le meme serveur d'application. Le ou les ordinateur(s) du client peuvent etre utilises, afin de conserver les informations concernant les demandes \leq collantes \geq , de maniere a ce que celles-ci puissent etre directement envoyees au bon serveur d'application. Dans divers modes de realisation, le systeme de serveurs d'application peut aussi mettre en place une distribution equilibree des demandes \leq collantes \geq . Dans divers modes de realisation, ce systeme peut presenter des procedes de \leq distribution harmonieuse \geq , qui deploye une strategie de \leq celui-qui-en-prend-le-plus \geq plutot qu'une strategie de \leq celui-qui-prend-tout \geq .

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication	20010222	A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Examination	20010614	Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date
Search Rpt	20010830	Late publication of international search report
Republication	20010830	A3 With international search report.
Search Rpt	20010830	Late publication of international search report
Correction	20020711	Corrected version of Pamphlet: pages 1/25-25/25, drawings, replaced by new pages 1/23-23/23; due to late transmittal by the receiving Office
Republication	20020711	A3 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability: Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... a weighted round-robin algorithm or may be applied to enforce even distribution for certain **types** of **requests** @ as described below.

Figure 6 illustrates one embodiment of a web **server** client 300 with a web **server** **plug** - in 302 comprising a load balancer component 304 which distributes requests across an application server cluster...

18/5,K/41 (Item 41 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00779652 **Image available**

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR ENABLING APPLICATION SERVER REQUEST FAILOVER
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE SERVANT A VALIDER L'ECHEC D'UNE DEMANDE DE SERVEUR
D'APPLICATION

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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(Residence), US (Nationality)

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Legal Representative:

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Box 398, Austin, TX 78767-0398, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200113227 A2-A3 20010222 (WO 0113227)

Application: WO 2000US22055 20000811 (PCT/WO US0022055)

Priority Application: US 99148794 19990813; US 2000561704 20000501

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ
DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-009/46

International Patent Class: H04L-029/06

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 22219

English Abstract

System and method for enabling application server request failover. For each application server request to be performed by a client computer, a requesting thread may be operable to utilize a custom wire-level communication protocol. Request failure detection mechanisms may be built into the custom wire-level communication protocol so that a requesting thread detects a failed request much sooner than if the thread utilized a standard communication protocol and relied on the client computer operating system for notification of failed requests. After sending a request to an application server, a requesting thread may be operable to "sleep" and then periodically wake up to poll the application server computer to determine whether the request has failed. If the requesting thread receives a response from the application server computer indicating that the request is not currently being processed, then the requesting thread may re-send the request. Receiving no response to the poll message may indicate that the application server computer is offline, e.g., due to a failure. The requesting thread may redirect the request to another application server computer if necessary.

French Abstract

Systeme et procede servant a valider l'echec d'une demande de serveur

d'application. Pour chaque demande de serveur d'application qu'un ordinateur client doit effectuer, on peut mettre en service un processus de demande afin d'utiliser un protocole de communication personnalise de niveau filaire. On peut integrer des mecanismes de detection d'echec de demande a ce protocole de communication, de maniere a detecter un processus de demande beaucoup plus tot que si ce processus mettait en application un protocole de communication standard et se basait sur le systeme d'exploitation informatique client afin de notifier les demandes non abouties. Apres l'envoi d'une demande a un serveur d'application, le processus d'application peut etre mis en sommeil et eveille periodiquement afin d'interroger l'ordinateur du serveur d'application pour determiner si la demande a echoue. Si le processus de demande recoit une reponse de l'ordinateur du serveur d'application indiquant que la demande n'est pas actuellement en cours de traitement, le processus de demande peut reactualiser la demande. L'absence de reception de reponse au message d'interrogation peut indiquer que l'ordinateur du serveur d'application est hors service, par exemple a cause d'une panne. Le processus de demande peut rediriger la demande vers un autre ordinateur de serveur d'application si necessaire.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication	20010222	A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Examination	20010712	Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date
Search Rpt	20010830	Late publication of international search report
Republication	20010830	A3 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... a weighted round-robin algorithm or may be applied to enforce even distribution for certain **types** of **requests** , as described below.

Figure 6 illustrates one embodiment of a web **server** client 300 with a web **server** **plug** - in 302 comprising a load balancer component 304 which distributes requests across an application server cluster...

18/5,K/44 (Item 44 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00742643 **Image available**

A SECURE NETWORK

RESEAU SECURISE

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Legal Representative:

MITCHELL Richard J, Marks & Clerk, P.O. Box 957, Station B, Ottawa,
Ontario K1P 5S7, CA

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200056028 A1 20000921 (WO 0056028)

Application: WO 2000CA277 20000315 (PCT/WO CA0000277)

Priority Application: US 99124487 19990315; US 2000515092 20000229

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK

DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR

LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ

TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04L-029/06

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 11579

English Abstract

A secure network includes a network server and a plurality of clients connected. A security server, typically physically separate from the network server, contains a database storing access rights for the network. A security agent at the network server controls access to the network server by communicating with the security server over the network in response to an access request from a client to determine access rights for the client.

French Abstract

Selon cette invention, un reseau securise comprend un serveur de reseau et plusieurs clients connectes. Un serveur de securite, generalement separe physiquement du serveur de reseau, contient une base de donnees stockant les droits d'accès au reseau. Un agent de securite aupres du serveur reseau controle l'accès au serveur reseau en communiquant avec un serveur de securite a travers le reseau en reponse a une demande d'accès emanant d'un client, et ce pour determiner les droits d'accès pour ce client.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20000921 A1 With international search report.

Publication 20000921 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

Examination 20001207 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of

19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... such as tape drives, modems, sound systems, CDROM drives, floppy drives, or optical drives; and **kernel** services. These resources are known as elements.

OS agent

The Unix agent 18 is responsible for intercepting any **kind** of **request** for access to elements that actors ask of the operating system. In Unix, this task is nonnally handled by the **kernel** . The Unix agent intercepts these calls, gathers some information about the request, sends a query...

18/5,K/46 (Item 46 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00499163 **Image available**

LOAD CONTROL AND OVERLOAD PROTECTION FOR A REAL-TIME COMMUNICATION SYSTEM
REGULATION DE LA CHARGE ET PROTECTION CONTRE LES SURCHARGES POUR SYSTEME DE
COMMUNICATION TEMPS REEL

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (publ),

Inventor(s):

HOLMSKAR Stig,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9930515 A1 19990617

Application: WO 98EP8040 19981210 (PCT/WO EP9808040)

Priority Application: DE 19755129 19971211

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES
FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV
MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG
UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE
CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN
GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: H04Q-003/545

International Patent Class: H04M-003/36

Publication Language: German

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 17412

English Abstract

To keep control of all relevant events in a real-time communication system, there is proposed a load regulation method for a central unit in this real-time communication system such that at least one job is submitted to a job buffer means (18) providing a pre-specified storage capacity. Further, jobs stored in the buffer means (18) are submitted to a processing means (22) for further processing. According to the invention, the available storage capacity of the buffer means (18) is updated dynamically according to the actually used job buffer capacity after each load regulation interval. Thus it is possible to keep control of all major events and processes within the real-time communication system.

French Abstract

Pour garder le controle de tous les evenements pertinents dans un systeme de communication temps reel, on propose un procede de regulation de la charge destine a une unite centrale de ce systeme de communication temps reel. Ce procede permet de soumettre au moins un travail a une memoire tampon (18) de travaux de capacite memoire predefinie. Ensuite, les travaux de memoire tampon (18) sont soumis a une unite de traitement (22) en vue d'un traitement ulterieur. Selon l'invention, apres chaque intervalle de regulation de la charge, la capacite disponible de la memoire tampon (18) est mise a jour de facon dynamique, en fonction de la capacite de la memoire tampon de travaux reellement utilisee. Des lors, il est possible de garder le controle de tous les evenements et traitements majeurs a l'interieur du systeme de communication temps reel.

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... 18) (step a, claims 1, 2) is sub
divided into the sub-steps:

62

- a) classification of the request type according to
any available or all of requested (S11-1, 512-1),
- b) comparing the...

18/5,K/47 (Item 47 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00443922 **Image available**

WEB REQUEST BROKER CONTROLLING MULTIPLE PROCESSES

**SYSTEME DE COURTAGE POUR DEMANDES DANS LE WEB COMMANDANT DES OPERATIONS
MULTIPLES**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

ORACLE CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):

ADUNUTHULA Seshu,

ANAND Mala,

CHOU Tsung-Jen,

NAKHODA Shehzaad,

NG Raymond,

PANG Robert,

SHARMA Ankur,

BOOKMAN Matthew,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9834386 A1 19980806

Application: WO 98US1644 19980129 (PCT/WO US9801644)

Priority Application: US 97794269 19970203

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI

GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK

MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU

ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK

ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN

TD TG

Main International Patent Class: H04L-029/08

International Patent Class: G06F-09:46

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 6646

English Abstract

A web server configured to respond to client requests over a network such as the World Wide Web includes a web listener having a Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) daemon, a plurality of extension programs configured to perform respective operations, and a web request broker configured to identify one of the programs for responding to a client request, and determine the availability of an instance of the identified program. The web request broker maintains control of multiple instances of each server extension program to provide enhanced server operation without overwhelming server resources. The web request broker maintains a minimum number of instances of the identified program in memory, each executed in its own address space. The web request broker determines whether an available instance of the identified program is available from an existing number of instances, and selectively initiates a new instance of the program if no other instance is available. If no instance is

available and the existing number of instances exceeds the maximum prescribed number, then the web request broker returns the reply to the web listener to send a reply over the network that the request was not processed.

French Abstract

Serveur Web configure pour repondre a des demandes de clients dans un reseau tel que le WWW. Ce serveur comprend un recepteur Web qui possede un demon protocole de transfert hypertexte (HTTP), une pluralite de programmes d'extension configures pour executer les operations respectives, et un systeme de courtage pour demandes dans le Web, configure pour identifier un des programmes en vue de repondre a la demande d'un client et pour determiner la disponibilite d'une instance du programme identifie. Le systeme de courtage commande en permanence les instances multiples de chaque programme d'extension du serveur de maniere a assurer un fonctionnement ameliore du serveur sans surcharger les ressources du serveur. Le systeme de courtage pour demandes dans le Web garde un nombre minimum d'instances du programme identifie en memoire, chacune de ces instances etant executee dans son propre espace adresse. Le systeme determine si une instance du programme identifie est disponible dans un nombre existant d'instances, et met en route selectivement une nouvelle instance du programme si aucune autre instance n'est disponible. Si aucune instance n'est disponible et que le nombre d'instances depasse le nombre maximum prescrit, le systeme de courtage de demandes Web en informe le recepteur Web pour que ce dernier envoie via le reseau une reponse signalant que la demande n'a pas ete traitee.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
Claims

Detailed Description

... location for the stored program used to initiate instances of the program 20.

The dispatcher **plug - in** 30 determines in step 56 if the **request** object **type** (e.g., the virtual path specified in the client request) corresponds to an identifiable program...

Claim

... said instances of the corresponding program.

35 The server of Claim 28, wherein the dispatcher **plug - in** includes a configuration library identifying for each of the programs the corresponding object type and the prescribed number of instances.

36 The **server** of Claim 28, wherein the object **type** of the **request** includes a virtual path specifying the identified one program.

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SUBSTITUTE SHEET (rule 26)

18/5,K/48 (Item 48 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00443725 **Image available**
INTERNET ADVERTISING SYSTEM
SYSTEME PUBLICITAIRE SUR INTERNET
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
FLYCAST COMMUNICATIONS CORP,

Inventor(s):

ROTH David William,
SALISBURY Dylan,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9834189 A1 19980806

Application: WO 98US386 19980109 (PCT/WO US9800386)

Priority Application: US 97787979 19970122

Designated States: AU CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT
SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 12253

English Abstract

A system for providing advertisements from a central server to viewers (10) who access web sites (14). The central server stores both advertisements (16A) which are to be displayed and an information data base (16B). The data base (16B) includes information about viewers, information about the characteristics of particular web sites and other information relevant to which advertisements should be displayed for particular viewers. Proposed bids submitted by different advertisers are evaluated in real time in order to determine which particular advertisement will be displayed to a viewer. Each proposed bid can specify a price or amount that the advertiser is willing to pay for the opportunity to display an advertisement to a viewer who has a particular set of characteristics and on a web site (14) and web page (12) that meets a particular set of criteria. The system includes a web server system (16) which has data bases, bidding agents (30) which compare the characteristics of view-ops to the specifications in proposed bids and which submit bids as appropriate, and bid selection logic which decides which bid to accept for each particular view-op.

French Abstract

Cette invention concerne un systeme permettant d'offrir des annonces publicitaires depuis un serveur (10) central a des utilisateurs qui accedent a des sites du reseau (14). Le serveur central comprend des annonces publicitaires (16A) devant etre affichees, ainsi qu'une base de donnees (16B) contenant des informations. Cette base de donnees (16B) comprend des informations qui se rapportent aux utilisateurs, des informations concernant les caracteristiques de sites particuliers du reseau, ainsi que d'autres informations portant sur les annonces publicitaires que l'on souhaite fournir a des utilisateurs particuliers. Les offres qui sont faites par differents publicitaires sont evaluees en temps reel de maniere a determiner quelle sera l'annonce qui sera envoyee a l'utilisateur. Chaque offre peut comprendre le prix ou la somme que le publicitaire est pret a payer pour afficher son annonce, que ce soit pour un utilisateur ayant un ensemble particulier de caracteristiques ou sur un site (14) et sur des pages (12) du reseau qui repondent a un ensemble particulier de criteres. A cette fin, ce systeme comprend les elements suivants: un systeme de serveur de reseau (16) dans lequel sont stockees des bases de donnees; des agents faisant des offres (30) qui vont comparer les caracteristiques de fonctions de visualisation aux specifications indiquees dans les offres, puis soumettre ces offres de maniere appropriee; et un circuit logique de selection des offres qui va decider quelle offre doit etre acceptee pour chaque fonction de visualisation particuliere.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... deliver the view-op to the system kernel in view server 320; receive the system **kernel** reply and deliver the content

This is a multi-task operation. The contents (the IP data) of each view op, along with its **type** (either a **request** for content or a click-through) are delivered to the view **server** 320. This communication is through shared memory or alternatively it may be through a conventional...

18/5,K/50 (Item 50 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00344642

SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR SECURE TRANSACTION MANAGEMENT AND ELECTRONIC RIGHTS PROTECTION

SYSTEMES ET PROCEDES DE GESTION SECURISEE DE TRANSACTIONS ET DE PROTECTION ELECTRONIQUE DES DROITS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING RESOURCES INC,

Inventor(s):

GINTER Karl L,
SHEAR Victor H,
SPAHN Francis J,
VAN WIE David M,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9627155 A2 19960906

Application: WO 96US2303 19960213 (PCT/WO US9602303)

Priority Application: US 95388107 19950213

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB
GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL
PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG AZ BY
KG KZ RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF
CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: G06F-001/00

International Patent Class: G06F-17:60

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 207972

English Abstract

The present invention provides systems and methods for electronic commerce including secure transaction management and electronic rights protection. Electronic appliances such as computers employed in accordance with the present invention help to ensure that information is accessed and used only in authorized ways, and maintain the integrity, availability, and/or confidentiality of the information. Secure subsystems used with such electronic appliances provide a distributed virtual distribution environment (VDE) that may enforce a secure chain of handling and control, for example, to control and/or meter or otherwise monitor use of electronically stored or disseminated information. Such a virtual distribution environment may be used to protect rights of various participants in electronic commerce and other electronic or electronic-facilitated transactions. Secure distributed and other operating system environments and architectures, employing, for example, secure semiconductor processing arrangements that may establish secure, protected environments at each node. These techniques may be used to support an end-to-end electronic information distribution capability that may be used, for example, utilizing the "electronic highway".

French Abstract

Systemes et procedes destines au domaine du commerce electronique, et notamment a la gestion securisee des transactions et a la protection electronique des droits. Les appareils electroniques tels que les ordinateurs utilises conformement a la presente invention permettent d'assurer que les informations ne sont consultees et exploitees que de maniere autorisee, et ils conservent l'integrite, la disponibilite et/ou

le caractere confidentiel des informations. Les sous-systemes securises utilises en association avec de tels appareils electroniques constituent un environnement de distribution virtuel distribue (VDE) apte a imposer une chaine securisee de traitement et de commande, par exemple pour la commande et/ou la mesure ou encore le controle de l'utilisation d'informations stockees ou diffusees electroniquement. Cet environnement de distribution virtuel peut servir a proteger les droits de differents individus impliquees dans le commerce electronique et dans d'autres transactions electroniques ou assistees par des moyens electroniques. On a egalement prevu des environnements et architectures de systeme d'exploitation distribues, securises et autres mettant en oeuvre, par exemple, des ensembles de traitement securise a semi-conducteurs pouvant etablir des environnements securises et proteges au niveau de chaque noeud. Ces techniques peuvent servir de soutien pour une fonction electronique de distribution d'informations de bout en bout, cette fonction etant utilisable, par exemple, dans le domaine de l'"autoroute electronique".

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... processing a particular object 300, a
Particular authorized user, and a particular "right" (i.e., **type** of event). These three parameters may be passed to SPE 503. Part of SPE **kernel** /dispatcher 552 executing within a "channel 0" constructed by low level services 582 during a...

18/5,K/51 (Item 51 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00327714 **Image available**

A MECHANISM FOR LINKING TOGETHER THE FILES OF EMULATED AND HOST SYSTEM FOR ACCESS BY EMULATED SYSTEM USERS

MECANISME PERMETTANT DE CONNECTER DES FICHIERS D'UN SYSTEME EMULE ET D'UN SYSTEME CENTRAL EN VUE D'UN ACCES PAR LES UTILISATEURS DU SYSTEME EMULE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

BULL HN INFORMATION SYSTEMS INC,

Inventor(s):

HIRSCH Thomas S,
BIANCHI Richard S,
PERRY Ron B,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9610224 A2 19960404

Application: WO 95US12354 19950912 (PCT/WO US9512354)

Priority Application: US 94311646 19940923

Designated States: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

International Patent Class: H04L-09:00

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 20128

English Abstract

A host data processing system which includes a plurality of input/output devices operates under the control of an enhanced version of the UNIX operating system. The host system includes an emulator which runs as an

application process for executing user emulated system (ES) application programs. The emulator includes a number of emulated system executive service components operating in shared memory and an interpreter, an emulator monitor call unit (EMCU) and a number of server facilities operating in the host memory. The ES executive service command handler and file management components are extended to accommodate to allow creation and access to linked files within both host and emulated system files. The server facilities include mechanisms for performing trusted user level validation when a command invokes the access of such a linked file and access checking at file access time which ensures security relative to preventing both unauthorized user access and compromises in host file system data by improper use of linked files.

French Abstract

Un systeme informatique central, qui comprend plusieurs dispositifs d'entree/sortie, fonctionne sous la commande d'une version amelioree du systeme d'exploitation UNIX. Ce systeme central comporte un emulateur qui fait tourner une procedure d'application permettant d'executer des programmes d'applications d'utilisateur propre au systeme emule. Cet emulateur comprend plusieurs composantes de services superviseurs de systeme emule qui fonctionnent en memoire partagee, et un interprete, un module d'appel de controle d'emulateur, et plusieurs serveurs fonctionnant dans la memoire centrale. Les composantes de traitement des commandes et de gestion des fichiers des services superviseurs du systeme emule sont elargies pour permettre la creation et l'acces, concernant des fichiers connectes, depuis des fichiers du systeme central et du systeme emule. Les serveurs comportent des mecanismes qui permettent de valider un niveau d'utilisateur fiable, quand une commande implique l'acces a un tel fichier connecte, et qui permettent de controler l'acces au moment de l'acces au fichier, ce qui assure une securite permettant d'eviter un acces illicite d'utilisateur et des atteintes aux donnees systeme propres au fichier central du fait d'une utilisation incorrecte des fichiers connectes.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... IORB and examining the "device type field." If the "device type field" indicates that a **server** does not exist for this **type** of **request**, then DSH92 creates a **server** and passes the request to the assigned **server** via MQI. That is, DSH92 issues fork and exec system calls to the **kernel** manager 70 which spawns a new host process running LK file or LK pipe server...

18/5,K/52 (Item 52 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00318938

PERSONAL COMPUTER SECURITY SYSTEM

SYSTEME DE PROTECTION POUR ORDINATEUR PERSONNEL

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

IBM TECHNOLOGIES INC,

Inventor(s):

KUZNETSOV Oleg V,

LUCHUK Dmitry A,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9601446 A1 19960118

Application: WO 95US8385 19950630 (PCT/WO US9508385)

Priority Application: US 94269591 19940701

Designated States: AM AU BB BG BR BY CA CN CZ EE FI GE HU IS JP KG KP KR KZ
LK LR LT LV MD MG MN MX NO NZ PL RO RU SG SI SK TJ TM TT UA UG UZ VN KE
MW SD SZ UG AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG
CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: G06F-001/00

International Patent Class: G06F-11:00

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 17445

English Abstract

A personal computer subsystem (20), having a hardware module (20B) and protection software (20A), is designed to protect files on a personal computer from inadvertent or intentional distortion, and can be used to protect personal computers from programs known as computer viruses. The hardware module (20B) is connected to the personal computer system busses (50, 52, 54) and the software (20A) has a kernel which ensures the security of one access path (46A, 46B, 46C, 46D) to the hard disk controller (30) and utilizes the above-mentioned module (20B) to block other access paths (34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44) to the hard disk controller (30). The only permitted access path (46A, 46B, 46C, 46D) to the hard disk controller (30) is a path which uses the computer's operating system (24), modular device driver (26) and basic input/output system (28). All other access paths (34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44) to the hard disk controller (30) are interpreted by the personal computer subsystem (20) as forbidden.

French Abstract

Un sous-système (20) d'ordinateur personnel doté d'un module matériel (20B) et d'un logiciel de protection (20A) est conçu pour protéger les fichiers d'un ordinateur personnel contre l'altération involontaire ou intentionnelle, et peut être utilisé pour protéger les ordinateurs personnels contre des programmes connus sous le nom de virus informatiques. Le module matériel (20B) est connecté aux bus système (50, 52, 54) de l'ordinateur personnel, le logiciel (20A) comporte un noyau qui assure la protection d'une voie d'accès (46A, 46B, 46C, 46D) au contrôleur du disque dur (30) et utilise le module susmentionné (20B) pour bloquer les autres voies d'accès (34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44) au contrôleur du disque dur (30). La seule voie d'accès autorisée (46A, 46B, 46C, 46D) au contrôleur du disque dur (30) est une voie qui utilise le système d'exploitation (24), le pilote du dispositif modulaire (26) et le système entrée/sortie de base (28) de l'ordinateur. Toutes les autres voies d'accès (34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44) au contrôleur du disque dur (30) sont interprétées par le sous-système (20) de l'ordinateur personnel comme étant interdites.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... modular device

driver and the BIOS-level request check program. Further functioning of the protection **kernel** is initiated by information requests from the application program 22, and depends on the **type** of **request**. The protection **kernel** supplements the file protection measures performed by the OS **kernel**, and grants the protection control program the privilege of changing the status of files.

The...the original
handler of the 13h modular device driver interrupt* Further
functioning of the protection **kernel** is initiated by
information requests from the application program 22, and
depends on the **type** of **request** . The protection **kernel**
supplements the file-protection measures performed by the OS
24 **kernel** , and grants the protection control program the
privilege of changing the status of files.

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Sep(Updated 040105)

(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200403

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? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	26508	KERNEL? ? OR MICROKERNEL? ? OR KEXT OR NUCLEUS OR MACHKERN-EL? ?
S2	26508	KERNEL? ? OR MICROKERNEL? ? OR KEXT OR NUCLEUS OR MACHKERN-EL? ?
S3	17842	PLUGIN? ? OR PLUG() ('IN' OR INS) OR ADDON? ? OR ADD() (ON OR ONS)
S4	120954	SERVER? ? OR SERVERSIDE? OR WEBSERVER? OR FILESERVER? OR MAILSERVER? OR RAS
S5	323743	NETWORK? ?
S6	136702	HOST OR HOSTS OR ENTERPRISE OR MAINFRAME? ? OR MAIN() FRAME? ?
S7	145663	REQUEST? ?
S8	1324	S7(3N) (CLASSIFY? OR CLASSIFIE? ? OR CLASSIFICATION? OR TYPE? ? OR KIND? ? OR DIFFERENTIAT? OR CATEGOR? OR CATALOG?)
S9	1	S1 AND S8
S10	2	S3 AND S8
S11	454	S4:S6 AND S8
S12	2	S11 AND S2:S3
S13	1432	S6(3N) (TYPE? ? OR KIND? ?)
S14	158	S6(3N) (CLASSIFY? OR CLASSIFIE? ? OR CLASSIFICATION? OR DIFFERENTIAT? OR CATEGOR? OR CATALOG?)
S15	3	S13 AND S14
S16	6	S9:S10 OR S12 OR S15
S17	6	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S18	6	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)

? t18/9/4-6

18/9/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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009896708 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1994-176624/199421

XRPX Acc No: N94-139142

Message based data processing system checks access to server space - prevents intrinsic or inherent request to kernel space from being issued by any client spaces with malicious intent or inadvertently

Patent Assignee: FUJITSU LTD (FUJIT)

Inventor: WATANABE K

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5317746	A	19940531	US 92889925	A	19920602	199421 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 91139355 A 19910612

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5317746	A		11 G06F-012/14	

Abstract (Basic): US 5317746 A

The data processing system of client/ **server** architecture operating on a message basis includes client spaces capable of issuing processing requests in the form of messages, and **server** spaces for

executing the processing as requested by checking a request code contained in the message. The **request** codes are previously **classified** into client-space dedicated codes and **kernel** -space dedicated codes.

A message communication facility performs message transfer between the clients and the **servers** and includes a check function for checking whether the message originates in the **kernel** space when the request code contained in the message is the **kernel** -space dedicated code. The processing request message is issued from a space other than the **kernel** space by using the **kernel** space dedicated code which is rejected as an error.

ADVANTAGE - Assures security of system.

Dwg.1/7

Title Terms: MESSAGE; BASED; DATA; PROCESS; SYSTEM; CHECK; ACCESS; SERVE; SPACE; PREVENT; INTRINSIC; INHERENT; REQUEST; **KERNEL** ; SPACE; ISSUE; CLIENT; SPACE; INADVERTENT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/14

File Segment: EPI

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-F05; T01-H01C2; T01-H05B

18/9/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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008882233 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1992-009502/199202

XRPX Acc No: N92-007307

Electronic arbitration system for shared resources - uses request logic circuits and grant logic circuits to arbitrate between one or more resources

Patent Assignee: NIPPON DIGITAL EQUIP KK (DIGI); CABLETRON SYSTEMS INC (CABL-N); DIGITAL EQUIP CORP (DIGI)

Inventor: SIMCOE R J; THOMAS R E

Number of Countries: 007 Number of Patents: 009

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 463943	A	19920102	EP 91401672	A	19910620	199202 B
CA 2045328	A	19911223				199212
EP 463943	A3	19921230	EP 91401672	A	19910620	199345
US 5265257	A	19931123	US 90542856	A	19900622	199348
US 5303391	A	19940412	US 90542856	A	19900622	199414
			US 931006	A	19930106	
US 5313641	A	19940517	US 90542856	A	19900622	199419
			US 931134	A	19930106	
US 5418967	A	19950523	US 90542856	A	19900622	199526
			US 93995	A	19930106	
EP 463943	B1	19990825	EP 91401672	A	19910620	199939
DE 69131548	E	19990930	DE 631548	A	19910620	199946
			EP 91401672	A	19910620	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 90542856 A 19900622; US 931006 A 19930106; US 931134 A 19930106; US 93995 A 19930106

Cited Patents: SR.Pub; EP 118670; EP 274648; EP 332148; GB 2166930; WO 9120041

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

EP 463943 A 30

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT NL

EP 463943	A3	30	
US 5265257	A	24	G06F-013/00
US 5303391	A	22	G06F-013/14 Div ex application US 90542856
US 5313641	A	22	G06F-013/14 Div ex application US 90542856
			Div ex patent US 5265257
US 5418967	A	25	G06F-013/00 Div ex application US 90542856
			Div ex patent US 5265257
EP 463943	B1 E		G06F-013/362
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT NL			
DE 69131548	E		G06F-013/362 Based on patent EP 463943

Abstract (Basic): EP 463943 A

The apparatus is characterised by a request logic circuit coupled to each requester. A grant logic circuit is coupled to each type of resource. Thus a number of request logic circuits and grant logic circuits are formed.

A broadcast medium is used for transferring information amongst the request logic circuits and the grant logic circuits. Requesters are queued if a resource is not available. However, when the resource becomes available, the requester next in line, is connected to the resource.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Computer LAN or telephone WAN. Electronic system arbitration for one or more shared resources. Fast arbiter capable of being easily scaled to both large numbers of requesters and large numbers of types of resources.

Dwg.1/6

Abstract (Equivalent): US 5418967 A

The computer system includes an arbitration mechanism for granting access through a resource access path. The system has a number of requesters, and different types of resources. A number of request processing units are each associated with each requesters, for receiving a resource **type request** signal from the associated requester. A number of grant processing units are each associated with each resource for monitoring an associated status signal.

A common broadcast medium is coupled to the request processing units and the grant processing units. An arbiter grants access to the common broadcast medium to one of the request processing units and grant processing units. The request processing units and the grant processing units muse the common broadcast medium to control the order of coupling between the resources and the requesters in a first come, first served manner. A controller couples the resources to the requesters through the resource access path in the order controlled by the request processing unit and the grant processing units.

ADVANTAGE - Fast arbiter is easily scaled to large numbers of request units and large number of resources. Efficient switching for short connect times.

Dwg.5/6

US 5265257 A

The fast arbiter handles a large number of types of resources with multiple instances of each type of resource. During a first cycle a request logic circuit broadcasts a **request** for a preselected **type** of resource onto a broadcast medium. During a second cycle a grant logic circuit broadcasts a queue position onto the broadcast medium for the preselected type of resource. Also, during the second cycle the request logic circuit stores the queue position.

After an asynchronous wait for an instance of the requested type of resource to become free, a third cycle begins wherein the first grant logic circuit broadcasts an indication that a free instance of the preselected type of resource is available. During a fourth cycle the requester is granted access to the free instance of the preselected type of resource.

USE - For computer or communication system including telephone system.

Dwg.1/6

US 5313641 A

A number of requests processing units are provided, one associated with each one of the requesters, for receiving a resource **type request** signal from the associated requester. A number of grant processing units are provided, one associated with each one of the resources, for monitoring a busy status signal from the associated resource.

A common broadcast medium is coupled to the number of request processing units and the grant processing units. An arbiter grants access to the common broadcast medium to one of the request processing units and the grant processing units using the common broadcast medium to control the coupling order between the requesters and the resources in a first come, first served manner.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Arbitration mechanism for controlling coupling order between number of resources and number of requesters.

Dwg.3/6

US 5303391 A

The **plug - in** logic board for use in an arbitration mechanism comprises a request processing unit (40) coupled to a common broadcast medium, a grant processing unit (42) coupled to the common broadcast medium, and an input/output unit (401) adapted to be coupled to an electronic operating device (402). The input/output unit inputs a resource **type request** signal (22) received from the electronic operating device (402) to the request processing unit (40), inputs a status signal (28) received from the electronic operating device (402) to the grant processing unit (42) and outputs a grant signal (26) received from the request processing unit to the electronic operating device.

A further device responsive to the resource **type request** signal (22), status signal (28), and grant signal (26), couples a requester type electronic operating device to a resource type electronic operating device using a resource access path (14).

USE/ADVANTAGE - Provides fast arbiter capable of being easily scaled to both large numbers of requesters and large numbers of types of resources where there are multiple instances of each type of resource.

Dwg.5/6

Title Terms: ELECTRONIC; ARBITER; SYSTEM; SHARE; RESOURCE; REQUEST; LOGIC; CIRCUIT; LOGIC; CIRCUIT; ARBITER; ONE; MORE; RESOURCE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-013/00; G06F-013/14; G06F-013/362

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-013/36; H04L-005/14

File Segment: EPI

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-H05B3; T01-M02

18/9/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX

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004830222

WPI Acc No: 1986-333563/198651

XPX Acc No: N86-248745

Multi-port communication adaptor - utilises user-programmable plug - in programming cartridge for defining individual communication port data service characteristics

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC); IBM CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: BURRUS G S; COOPER R J; MARR M R; MARSICO M A; PESCATORE J C;
SULLIVAN P D

Number of Countries: 006 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 205010	A	19861217	EP 86107018	A	19860523	198651 B
US 4751634	A	19880614	US 85744851	A	19850614	198826
CA 1244556	A	19881108				198849
EP 205010	B1	19930728	EP 86107018	A	19860523	199330
DE 3688763	G	19930902	DE 3688763	A	19860523	199336
			EP 86107018	A	19860523	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 85744851 A 19850614

Cited Patents: 2.Jnl.Ref; A3...8934; EP 6436; EP 79698; No-SR.Pub; US
4246637; US 4275440; EP 173809

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 205010	A	E	57		
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT

EP 205010	B1	E	59	G06F-013/32	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT

DE 3688763	G			G06F-013/32	Based on patent EP 205010
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Abstract (Basic): EP 205010 A

A processor has data and address busses to which is connected a control and arbitration unit having a DMA, interrupt data transfer request arbitrator and a controller DIAC. Interrupt control logic is connected to the processor and to the DIAC and a memory is connected to the busses. At least one port interface communicator is connected to a communication, link and presents data transfer service request signals to the DIAC which is connected to the processor via the busses.

The DIAC arbitrates among the data transfer service requests, identifies the requests by port and selects the highest presently requesting priority port's service request. In response, the DIAC presents either an interrupt or DMA request to the processor in accordance with the data received from the processor. The data defines, for each port, the **type of request** to be presented to the processor by the DIAC.

ADVANTAGE - Is capable of communicating via different modes or protocols on various lines and of accessing memory in controller in various ways that may be most advantageously matched to needs of given port or protocol

Abstract (Equivalent): EP 205010 B

Apparatus to be used as a multi-port communications adapter comprising: a processor (5) having a data bus and an address bus connected thereto; control and arbitration means comprising a DMA and interrupt data transfer request arbitration and controller DIAC means (3) connected to said address and data buses; at least one port interface communications means (2), each one being connected to a communications link (1) for transmitting or receiving signals thereon; an interrupt control logic means (4) being connected to said processor (5) and to said DIAC means (3); and a memory means (6) being connected to said buses; each said port interface communication means (2) comprising a means for presenting data transfer service request signals to said DIAC (3); said DIAC means (3) being connected to receive said data transfer service request signals and being connected to said processor means via said buses for receiving data and addresses thereon; said DIAC means (3) comprising a first and a second arbitration means (30, 36) each arbitrating among said data transfer service requests, identifying the requests by ports and selecting the highest presently requesting priority port s service request and

responsive thereto presenting respectively an interrupt or a DMA request to said processor (5), each of said first and said second arbitration means (30, 36) comprising programmable enabling means (50, 69) for respectively enabling a request in the first arbitration means (30) as a DMA request or in the second arbitration means (36) as an interrupt request.

(Dwg.1a/14

)

Abstract (Equivalent): US 4751634 A

The adapter utilises a user programmable pluggable programming cartridge for defining individual communications port data service characteristics. The port data service characteristics are interpreted by a microprocessor which manages the interchange from port to port and to or from memory or a **host** system. Direct memory access or interrupt driven memory access modes of operation are individually selectable for each individual in bound and out bound communications channel. The communications protocols at each port may be of any standard type with the microprocessor in the adapter making the appropriate conversion. Communication speeds can be automatically recognised and matched for each port.

An arbitration processor for both DMA and driven data transfer services is included as the heart of the adapter to provide the capability of individualised control over each in bound and out bound channel mode of data transfer service for the optimum mode of operation for each port and type of data service required. (47pp

Title Terms: MULTI; PORT; COMMUNICATE; ADAPT; UTILISE; USER; PROGRAM; PLUG; PROGRAM; CARTRIDGE; DEFINE; INDIVIDUAL; COMMUNICATE; PORT; DATA; SERVICE; CHARACTERISTIC

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-013/32

File Segment: EPI

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-H09

File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2004/Jan 12
 (c) 2004 Resp. DB Svcs.
 File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2004/Jan 13
 (c) 2004 The Gale Group
 File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2004/Jan 05
 (c) 2004 The Gale group
 File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2004/Jan 13
 (c)2004 The Gale Group
 File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
 (c) 1999 The Gale Group
 File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2004/Jan 13
 (c) 2004 The Gale Group
 File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2004/Jan 13
 (c) 2004 The Gale Group
 File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2004/Jan 13
 (c) 2004 The Gale Group
 File 649:Gale Group Newswire ASAP(TM) 2004/Jan 02
 (c) 2004 The Gale Group
 ? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	84542	KERNEL? ? OR MICROKERNEL? ? OR KEXT OR NUCLEUS OR MACHKERN-EL? ?
S2	284375	PLUGIN? ? OR PLUG() ('IN' OR INS) OR ADDON? ? OR ADD() (ON OR ONS)
S3	1611765	SERVER? ? OR SERVERSIDE? OR WEBSERVER? OR FILESERVER? OR MAILSERVER? OR RAS
S4	5878691	NETWORK? ?
S5	2733885	HOST OR HOSTS OR ENTERPRISE OR MAINFRAME? ? OR MAIN()FRAME?
S6	1153723	REQUEST? ?
S7	10017	S6(3N).(CLASSIFY? OR CLASSIFIE? ? OR CLASSIFICATION? OR TYPE? ? OR KIND? ? OR DIFFERENTIAT? OR CATEGOR? OR CATALOG?)
S8	9	S7(S)S1
S9	32	S7(S)S2
S10	970	S7(S)S3:S5
S11	9	S10(S)S8:S9
S12	37	S11 OR S8:S9
S13	10	S12/2001:2004
S14	27	S12 NOT S13
S15	21	RD (unique items)
? t15/3,k/4-6,10,12-14,18,20		

15/3,K/4 (Item 2 from file: 16)
 DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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04799151 Supplier Number: 47061848 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
CHECK POINT PREPARES FIREWALL-1 V3
 Network Briefing, n258, pN/A
 Jan 24, 1997
 Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
 Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
 Word Count: 257

... the HTTP, SMTP and FTP protocols, and for each connection established through a Firewall-1 **server** the **network** administrator is able to control specific access according to fields that belong to the specific services: URLs, filenames, FTP commands and **types of requests**. A new CVP Content Vectoring Protocol is said to enable the integration of external and third-party content screening software in a ' **plug - in** '

manner.

The CVP was developed with and supported by content security vendors
Cheyenne Software Inc...

15/3,K/5 (Item 3 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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04782477 Supplier Number: 47039099 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
**CHECK POINT SOFTWARE OFFERS FURTHER CONTENT AWARE FEATURES IN THE LATEST
VERSION OF ITS FIREWALL-1**
Computergram International, n3078, pN/A
Jan 15, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 265

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TEXT:
...Inc, Ramat-Gan, Israel is due to launch version 3.0 of its Firewall-1
network security software in the first week of February, offering more
content-aware features, including anti...

...Mail Transfer and File Transfer Protocols, and for each connection
established through a Firewall-1 **server** the **network** administrator is
able to control specific access according to fields that belong to the
specific services: Resource Locators, file names, File Transfer Protocol
commands and **types** of **requests**. A new CVP Content Vectoring Protocol is
said to enable the integration of external and third-party content
screening software in a '**plugin**' manner. The new Protocol was developed
with and supported by content security vendors Cheyenne Software...

...of applets through the firewall to protect against the most common and
other known Java **network** attacks. Checkpoint's Firewall-1 product aims to
offer its users full and quick **network** connections for all applications
and protocols, at full bandwidth speeds and without needing a massive
server. Check Point says it can offer this as a result of its Stateful
Multi-layer...

15/3,K/6 (Item 1 from file: 47)
DIALOG(R)File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)
(c) 2004 The Gale group. All rts. reserv.

04780191 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19577083 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**OpenTrap eavesdrops on Windows. (PC Magazine utility) (includes related
article on accessing PC Magazine Online) (Technology Information)**
Wolking, Gregory A.; Knoblauch, Rick
PC Magazine, v16, n13, p281(4)
July, 1997
ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 4136 LINE COUNT: 00320

... in easily readable form.
LOW-LEVEL PROCESSING
To eavesdrop on file opening functions, we must **plug in** at the
system level. In DOS, a hook into INT 21h would be the obvious...

...When calls occur, Functrap's installed hook procedure is called with

parameters that indicate the **type** of **request** , the accessed drive, and other information (through a pointer to an IFS I/O request...

15/3,K/10 (Item 3 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

09019432 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18725067 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
DFS brings shares together but still needs work. (Distributed File System for Windows NT Server 4.0) (Software Review) (Evaluation)
Symoens, Jeff
InfoWorld, v18, n40, pN1(1)
Sep 30, 1996
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0199-6649 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 888 LINE COUNT: 00073

...ABSTRACT: s new Distributed File System (DFS) for Windows NT Server 4.0 is a powerful **add - on** utility that lets users view a distributed network file structure as a single resource in...

...for files transparently, covering several servers with a single command or action. DFS redirects user **requests** to any volume **type** accessible with a Windows NT redirector. It has some significant drawbacks, requiring users to install both client-side and **server** -side software and supporting only 32-bit platforms. There are also a few performance problems...

15/3,K/12 (Item 1 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02251486 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 53378683 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The Windows Driver Model Simplifies Management of Device Driver I/O Requests. (Product Information) (Abstract)
Peretz, Ervin
Microsoft Systems Journal, 14, 1, 45(1)
Jan, 1999
DOCUMENT TYPE: Abstract ISSN: 0889-9932 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 5540 LINE COUNT: 00507

...ABSTRACT: a single I/O action. The I/O-initiating driver initializes the IRP with the **request type** , optional completion routine, and input/output buffer for the action.
... specific features of the camera currently attached to the USB port.
An IRP is a **kernel** or driver-allocated structure representing a single I/O action. The I/O-initiating driver initializes the IRP with the **request type** , optional completion routine, and input/output buffer for the action. It then passes a pointer...

15/3,K/13 (Item 2 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01941508 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18286886 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Database vendors target the Internet. (Gupta Technologies' Centura Ranger DBMS utility, Centura Web Data Publisher Internet/Web server software and

Centura Team Developer application development software; Powersoft's Optima++ application development software and PowerBuilder DBMS) (includes related article on Working Set's DataRamp Internet access software) (Product Announcement)

Fuller, Arthur

Data Based Advisor, v14, n6, p62(6)

June, 1996

DOCUMENT TYPE: Product Announcement ISSN: 0740-5200 LANGUAGE:
English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 4195 LINE COUNT: 00340

... processing capabilities of its own. In this case, Zurek says, "the application resides on the **server** side and communicates with the browser strictly with HTML/CGI **requests** ." This **type** of client uses no embedded extension support, such as Netscape **plug - ins** or Microsoft OLE controls. "For this type of application, Powersoft will provide the ability to...

...do anything permitted in the PowerBuilder environment, including acting as clients to other PowerBuilder object **servers** , or communicating directly with a database and sending the information back to the client using...

15/3,K/14 (Item 3 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

(c) 2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01550974 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13079341 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Software for the HP EISA SCSI card. (Extended Industry Standard

Architecture, Small Computer System Interface cards for HP's 9000 Series 700 workstations) (includes related articles on SCSI standard and on interruption of NCR Corp.'s 53C710 chip) (Technical)

Thomas, Bill; Berkema, Alan C.; Tausheck, Eric G.; Mahaffy, Brian D.

Hewlett-Packard Journal, v43, n6, p97(12)

Dec, 1992

DOCUMENT TYPE: Technical ISSN: 0018-1153 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 10531 LINE COUNT: 00810

... and the interface card. Each I/O request may involve different layers depending on the **kind** of **request** and **type** of device. Fig. 1 shows the architecture for the EISA SCSI software drivers. In this architecture the HP-UX **kernel** , on behalf of a user process, starts an I/O operation by invoking a peripheral...

15/3,K/18 (Item 7 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01255393 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07036967 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Boot mechanism for discless HP-UX. (technical)

Scott, Perry E.; Marvin, John S.; Quist, Robert D.

Hewlett-Packard Journal, v39, n5, p33(4)

Oct, 1988

DOCUMENT TYPE: technical ISSN: 0018-1153 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 3248 LINE COUNT: 00248

...ABSTRACT: boot ROM user interface, and boot ROM read interface. The

server boot modules handle five **types** of remote boot **requests** , support four levels of error and information logging, and contain the communication protocol and the secondary loading operation. Discless **kernel** debugging and initialization are also described.

15/3,K/20 (Item 9 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01242846 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 06537073 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
An examination of the DevHlp API. (writing OS-2 bimodal device drivers)
(technical)

Duncan, Ray
Microsoft Systems Journal, v3, n2, p39(17)
March, 1988

DOCUMENT TYPE: technical ISSN: 0889-9932 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 5778 LINE COUNT: 00449

... removed from the data stream.

From the driver's point of view, it informs the **kernel** that it is prepared to support monitors by issuing the DevHlp call MonitorCreate, which establishes...

...application is attempting to register as a monitor by the receipt of a special IOCTL **request** packet (**Category** OAH Function 40H); it then calls the DevHlp service Register, which causes the **kernel** 's monitor dispatcher to insert the application's buffers into the monitor chain at the...

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File 6:NTIS 1964-2004/Jan W2
(c) 2004 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File 8:EI Compendex(R) 1970-2004/Jan W1
(c) 2004 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2004/Jan W1
(c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info
File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2004/Dec
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2004/Jan W2
(c) 2004 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File 94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2004/Jan W1
(c)2004 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File 95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2004/Dec W4
(c) 2004 FIZ TECHNIK
File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/Nov
(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
File 111:TGG Natl.Newspaper Index(SM) 1979-2004/Jan 13
(c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 144:Pascal 1973-2004/Jan W1
(c) 2004 INIST/CNRS
File 202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs. 1966-2003/Nov 17
(c) 2003 EBSCO Publishing
File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2003/Sep
(c) 2003 EBSCO Pub.
File 266:FEDRIP 2003/Nov
Comp & dist by NTIS, Intl Copyright All Rights Res
File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File 483:Newspaper Abs Daily 1986-2004/Jan 13
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
(c) 2002 The Gale Group
File 603:Newspaper Abstracts 1984-1988
(c)2001 ProQuest Info&Learning
? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	521735	KERNEL? ? OR MICROKERNEL? ? OR KEXT OR NUCLEUS OR MACHKERN-EL? ?
S2	30590	PLUGIN? ? OR PLUG() ('IN' OR INS) OR ADDON? ? OR ADD() (ON OR ONS)
S3	265561	SERVER? ? OR SERVERSIDE? OR WEBSERVER? OR FILESERVER? OR MAILSERVER? OR RAS
S4	2299475	NETWORK? ?
S5	733795	HOST OR HOSTS OR ENTERPRISE OR MAINFRAME? ? OR MAIN()FRAME? ?
S6	160091	REQUEST? ?
S7	1420	S6(3N) (CLASSIFY? OR CLASSIFIE? ? OR CLASSIFICATION? OR TYPE? ? OR KIND? ? OR DIFFERENTIAT? OR CATEGOR? OR CATALOG?)
S8	5	S7 AND S1
S9	1	S7 AND S2
S10	465	S7 AND S3:S5
S11	1019	S6(3N) (TYPE? ? OR KIND? ?)
S12	418	S6(3N) (CLASSIFY? OR CLASSIFIE? ? OR CLASSIFICATION? OR DIFFERENTIAT? OR CATEGOR? OR CATALOG?)
S13	17	S12 AND S11
S14	353	S11 AND S3:S5
S15	4	S10 AND S1:S2
S16	65	S11(5N)S3:S5

S17 88 S8:S9 OR S13 OR S15:S16
S18 6 S17/2001:2004
S19 82 S17 NOT S18
S20 61 RD (unique items)
? t20/7/1,6-7,9-11,13-15,21

20/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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6998831 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2001-09-6150J-012
Title: The influence of the structure and sizes of jobs on the performance of co-allocation

Author(s): Bucur, A.I.D.; Epema, D.H.J.
Author Affiliation: Fac. of Inf. Technol. & Syst., Delft Univ. of Technol., Netherlands

Conference Title: Job Scheduling Strategies for Parallel Processing. IPDPS 2000 Workshop, JSSPP 2000. Proceedings (Lecture Notes in Computer Science Vol.1911) p.154-73

Editor(s): Feitelson, D.G.; Rudolph, L.

Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany

Publication Date: 2000 Country of Publication: Germany 207 pp.

ISBN: 3 540 41120 8 Material Identity Number: XX-2001-00285

Conference Title: Job Scheduling Strategies for Parallel Processing. IPDS 2000 Workshop, JSSPP 2000. Proceedings

Conference Date: 1 May 2000 Conference Location: Cancun, Mexico

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Over the last decade, much research in the area of scheduling has concentrated on single cluster systems. Less attention has been paid to multicluster systems, although they are gaining more and more importance in practice. We propose a model for scheduling rigid jobs consisting of multiple components in multicluster systems by pure space sharing, based on the Distributed ASCI Supercomputer. Using simulations, we asses the influence of the structure and sizes of the jobs on the system's performance, measured in terms of the average response time and the maximum utilization. We consider three **types** of **requests**, total **requests**, unordered requests and ordered requests, and compare their effect on the system's performance for two scheduling policies, first-come-first-served, and fit-processors-first-served, which allows the scheduler to look further in the queue for jobs that fit. These **types** of job **requests** are **differentiated** by the restrictions they impose on the scheduler and by the form of co-allocation used. The results show that the performance improves with decreasing average job size and when fewer restrictions are imposed on the scheduler. (13 Refs)

Subfile: C

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20/7/6 (Item 6 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
(c) 2004 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

6308016 INSPEC Abstract Number: C1999-09-6150N-066

Title: Redirection algorithms for load sharing in distributed Web-server systems

Author(s): Cardellini, V.; Colajanni, M.; Yu, P.S.

Author Affiliation: Rome Univ., Italy

Conference Title: Proceedings. 19th IEEE International Conference on Distributed Computing Systems (Cat. No.99CB37003) p.528-35

Editor(s): Gouda, M.G.
Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA
Publication Date: 1999 Country of Publication: USA xvi+554 pp.
ISBN: 0 7695 0222 9 Material Identity Number: XX-1999-01873
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 1063 6927/99/\$10.00
Conference Title: Proceedings. 19th IEEE International Conference on Distributed Computing Systems
Conference Sponsor: IEEE Comput. Soc. Tech. Committee on Distributed Process
Conference Date: 31 May-4 June 1999 Conference Location: Austin, TX, USA
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: Replication of information among multiple World Wide Web servers is necessary to support high request rates to popular Web sites. A clustered Web server organization is preferable to multiple independent mirrored servers because it maintains a single interface to the users and has the potential to be more scalable, fault-tolerant and better load-balanced. In this paper, we propose a Web cluster architecture in which the Domain Name System (DNS) server, which dispatches the user requests among the servers through the URL name to the IP address mapping mechanism, is integrated with a redirection request mechanism based on HTTP. This should alleviate the side-effect of caching the IP address mapping at intermediate name servers. We compare many alternative mechanisms, including synchronous vs. asynchronous activation and centralized vs. distributed decisions on redirection. Moreover, we analyze the reassignment of entire domains or individual client requests, different types of status information and different server selection policies for redirecting requests. Our results show that the combination of centralized and distributed dispatching policies allows the Web server cluster to handle high load skews in the WWW environment. (11 Refs)
Subfile: C
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20/7/7 (Item 7 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC
(c) 2004 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

6078815 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9812-7460-038
Title: The design of I/O subsystem in satellite real-time microkernel operating system
Author(s): Liu Xiaodong; Li Lianzhi; Quan Chunlai
Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci. & Eng., Harbin Inst. of Technol., China
Journal: Journal of Systems Engineering and Electronics vol.9, no.3 p.77-80
Publisher: China Ocean Press Beijing,
Publication Date: 1998 Country of Publication: China
CODEN: JSEEFQ ISSN: 1004-4132
SICI: 1004-4132(1998)9:3L:77:DSSR;1-O
Material Identity Number: G270-98003
Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: Satellite autonomous control computer systems mainly control the posture and orbit of the satellites. It can also deals with the intelligent control and operation program for the relevant parts of the satellites. The recent trend in operating system development is the adoption of microkernel architecture which holds such advantages as microminiaturization, modularity, portability and extendibility. In this paper, a new object-oriented real-time I/O subsystem model has been

designed. In this model, the traditional I/O subsystem framework is discarded and a stream mechanism based on the object-oriented concept is introduced. In addition, the I/O requests are classified according to their time emergency to obtain real-time performance. So, this model meets the satellite performance requirements as reliability, flexibility, portability and real-time performance. (5 Refs)

Subfile: C

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20/7/9 (Item 9 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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5711993

Title: Intranet demands push PC servers to the limit

Author(s): Hayes, G.M.

Journal: Infoworld Canada vol.22, no.8 p.20-1

Publisher: Laurentian Technomedia,

Publication Date: Aug. 1997 **Country of Publication:** Canada

CODEN: INCAFQ **ISSN:** 1208-4182

SICI: 1208-4182(199708)22:8L:20:IDPS;1-0

Material Identity Number: G093-97009

Language: English **Document Type:** Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P); Product Review (R)

Abstract: The popularity of intranets is raising the performance bar for workgroup servers. These machines must do more than just provide access to data and images inside and outside of relational database systems. They are also required to carry out these duties by speaking the language of Web browsers. The current crop of dual-processor PC servers based on Intel Corp.'s Pentium Pro chip are increasingly being utilized as intranet servers for workgroups within large organizations and at entire smaller companies. As a group, these machines seem to do a good job of hosting an intranet with up to 360 clients. But when the load reaches 480 clients, performance falls off dramatically. To address the requirements of intranets, the author tested four similar dual-processor Pentium Pro systems: the PowerEdge 4100/200 from Dell Computer Corp.; the NetServer LH Pro from Hewlett-Packard Co.; the PC server 330 from IBM Corp.; and the Express 5800 LE2000 from NEC computer systems division. They were selected as representative of the dual-processor Pentium Pro marketplace. (Compaq Computer Corp. declined to participate.) The systems were tested running Client/Server Labs Inc.'s IntraMark1 benchmark, which measures performance by simulating a mixture of the most important types of Web server requests. (0 Refs)

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20/7/10 (Item 10 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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5436616 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9701-6210R-012

Title: An economic model for bandwidth allocation in broadband communication networks

Author(s): Hongbin Ji

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Electr. & Comput. Eng., Rutgers Univ., Piscataway, NJ, USA

Conference Title: 1995 IEEE International Conference on Communications. Converging Technologies for Tomorrow's Applications. ICC '96. Conference Record (Cat. No.96CH35916) Part vol.2 p.658-62 vol.2

Publisher: IEEE, New York, NY, USA
Publication Date: 1996 Country of Publication: USA 3 vol. xxxix+1848 pp.
ISBN: 0 7803 3250 4 Material Identity Number: XX96-02401
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 7803 3250 4/96/\$5.00
Conference Title: Proceedings of ICC/SUPERCOMM '96 - International Conference on Communications
Conference Sponsor: IEEE; IEEE Commun. Soc.; Dallas Sect. IEEE; Globecom; ComSoc
Conference Date: 23-27 June 1996 Conference Location: Dallas, TX, USA
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Theoretical (T)
Abstract: This paper originates an economic model for pursuing bandwidth allocation in broadband communication networks (with particular reference to multimedia communication). A user, who **requests** a certain **type** of connection service, will consume **network** resources (e.g. bandwidth). Each connection is associated with quality-of-service (QoS) requirement. A utility is defined for each user which reflects his satisfaction level over QoS provided by the network. Some reasonable assumptions are made on this utility. Then we formulate the bandwidth allocation of one ATM component into virtual paths (VPs) as a noncooperative game. Each VP requests the amount of bandwidth such that its users' satisfaction will be maximized. Two cases, namely unconstrained and constrained, are considered. On the other hand, the problem may be formulated as a cooperative game. The objective is to find an optimal bandwidth allocation such that the total utility of one ATM component will be maximized. Alternatively, the objective is to maximize the minimum utility among ATM VPs. It is shown that these two game problems may have the same solution for unconstrained case. (14 Refs)
Subfile: B
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20/7/11 (Item 11 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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5391171 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9611-6210C-013
Title: Statistical resource allocation and pricing in broadband communication networks
Author(s): Ji, H.; Hui, J.Y.
Author Affiliation: Dept. of Electr. & Comput. Eng., Rutgers Univ., Piscataway, NJ, USA
Conference Title: Broadband Communications. Global Infrastructure for the Information Age. Proceedings of the International IFIP-IEEE Conference on Broadband Communications p.247-58
Editor(s): Mason, L.; Casaca, A.
Publisher: Chapman & Hall, London, UK
Publication Date: 1996 Country of Publication: UK xiv+629 pp.
ISBN: 0 412 75970 5 Material Identity Number: XX96-00388
Conference Title: Broadband Communications '96
Conference Sponsor: IFIP; IEEE
Conference Date: April 1996 Conference Location: Montreal, Que., Canada
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Theoretical (T)
Abstract: This paper presents resource management for broadband communication networks from an economic point of view. To be specific, we consider bandwidth allocation and buffer dimensioning. A pricing scheme is also proposed to be dependent on the amount of allocated bandwidth and buffer space. Firstly, we exploit the utility function to represent

satisfaction level of a user who **requests** a certain **type** of connection service from the **network** . Then we address the problem of how to allocate bandwidth and buffer capacity of one network component into virtual paths (VPs). On the one hand, the problem is formulated as a non-cooperative K-person game. Two cases, namely unconstrained and constrained, are considered. On the other hand, the problem may be formulated as a cooperative game. The objective is to find an optimal resource allocation such that the total utility of one network component will be maximized. Alternatively, the objective is to maximize the minimum utility among VPs. It is shown that these two game problems may have the same solution for unconstrained case. (19 Refs)

Subfile: B

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20/7/13 (Item 13 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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4875782 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9503-0240C-013, C9503-1140C-022

Title: Finding probabilities of Markov queueing network states at transient regime

Author(s): Matalisky, M.

Journal: Avtomatika i Vychislitel'naya Tekhnika vol.28, no.3 p. 12-15

Publication Date: 1994 Country of Publication: Latvia

CODEN: AVYTAK ISSN: 0132-4160

Translated in: Automatic Control and Computer Sciences vol.28, no.3 p.9-12

Publication Date: 1994 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: ACCSCE ISSN: 0146-4116

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: In this article we consider the method of sequential approximations of Kolmogorov equation system solution for non-stationary probabilities of states of Markov queueing **networks** with **requests** of different **types** . We examine the properties of sequential approximations.

(3 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Copyright 1995, IEE

20/7/14 (Item 14 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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4754340 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9410-6210L-071, C9410-5620L-027

Title: Variations on Ethernet traffic monitoring

Author(s): Shang-Juh Kao

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Appl. Math., Nat. Chung-Hsing Univ., Taichung, Taiwan

Part vol.1 p.496-9 vol.1

Editor(s): Yuan Baozong

Publisher: IEEE, New York, NY, USA

Publication Date: 1993 Country of Publication: USA 5 vol. (xxvi+1206+ xvii+676+ xv+580+ xvii+619) pp.

ISBN: 0 7803 1233 3

Conference Title: Proceedings of TENCON '93. IEEE Region 10 International Conference on Computers, Communications and Automation

Conference Date: 19-21 Oct. 1993 Conference Location: Beijing, China

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P); Theoretical (T)

Abstract: The **network** traffic depends upon the **types** of **requests** from **network** users. Consequently, **network** traffic monitoring is sensitive to system workload caused by the users. In this project, we study the Ethernet traffic analysis and performance factors which affect the data receiving performance. In brief, we have accomplished the following: study of related Ethernet monitoring efforts; writing the sending and receiving programs above the NIT protocol; working through the Sniffer's network analyzer; and tests of the performance effects of variations on NIT buffer size, CPU power, and available memory space. The report of this project gives insight into the performance issues with, various system parameters, particularly in the file server's alternatives. (0 Refs)

Subfile: B C

20/7/15 (Item 15 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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4604564 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9404-6210L-031, C9404-5620L-007

Title: Models for performance evaluation of a local area network with a file server

Author(s): Madhu Rao, B.; Ramakrishnan, S.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Appl. Stat. & Oper. Res., Bowling Green State Univ., OH, USA

Journal: Computer Networks and ISDN Systems vol.26, no.5 p.493-509

Publication Date: Jan. 1994 Country of Publication: Netherlands

CODEN: CNISE9 ISSN: 0169-7552

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0169-7552/94/\$07.00

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: The authors consider a system of single user workstations connected to a file server over a local network. Users arrive at random intervals and occupy a workstation if one is available otherwise leave the system. Upon arrival, the user issues a request for file transfer from the server to the workstation local memory. Subsequent requests for additional transfers are issued in a random manner as needed. They consider two priority schemes for scheduling the two **types** of **requests** at the file **server**. Assuming that all relevant intervals are exponentially distributed, they propose two queueing models for the two scheduling schemes and develop computational procedures to analyze the performance of the system. Illustrative examples are presented to study the system behavior under various load conditions and to compare the performance of the two scheduling disciplines. (21 Refs)

Subfile: B C

20/7/21 (Item 21 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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03591065 INSPEC Abstract Number: B90024020, C90027408

Title: Method of determining the transient behavior of network fragments

Author(s): Matulytskii, M.A.

Journal: Avtomatika i Vychislitel'naya Tekhnika vol.23, no.2 p.51-3

Publication Date: 1989 Country of Publication: USSR

CODEN: AVYTAK ISSN: 0132-4160

Translated in: Automatic Control and Computer Sciences vol.23, no.2 p.44-6

Publication Date: 1989 Country of Publication: USA
CODEN: ACCSCE ISSN: 0146-4116
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0146-4116/89/\$20.00
Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: Generalizes the method of successive approximation in order to determine the nonstationary state probabilities of Markov models of computer **networks** with **requests** of different **types**, so that various transient responses can be determined. (7 Refs)

Subfile: B C

? t20/7/24-25,28-29,35,37-39,41-42,49

20/7/24 (Item 24 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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02668905 INSPEC Abstract Number: B86037179, C86026820

Title: Queuing networks with limited waiting time

Author(s): Kovalev, E.A.

Journal: Avtomatika i Vychislitel'naya Tekhnika vol.19, no.2 p.50-5

Publication Date: 1985 Country of Publication: USSR

CODEN: AVYTAK ISSN: 0132-4160

Translated in: Automatic Control and Computer Sciences vol.19, no.2

p.59-65

Publication Date: 1985 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: ACCSCE ISSN: 0146-4116

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0146-4116/85/\$20.00

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: Considers closed and open queuing networks consisting of M many-server nodes, for which the waiting times in the queues are bounded by exponentially distributed random variables, with exponentially distributed durations of servicing at the network nodes. The stationary distributions of the state probabilities of these networks are obtained. Recursion relations are given for obtaining an approximate solution for the state probabilities of the network at any point in time t, which employ the stationary distribution as their initial approximation. It is shown that it is possible to generalize the results to the case of similar **networks** with several **types** of **requests**. (7 Refs)

Subfile: B C

20/7/25 (Item 25 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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02410447 INSPEC Abstract Number: B85019561

Title: Discrete-time single-server system with requests of several types

Author(s): Basharin, G.P.; Efimushkin, V.A.

Journal: Problemy Peredachi Informatsii vol.20, no.1 p.95-104

Publication Date: Jan.-March 1984 Country of Publication: USSR

CODEN: PPDIA5 ISSN: 0555-2923

Translated in: Problems of Information Transmission vol.20, no.1 p.

73-80

Publication Date: Jan.-March 1984 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: PRITA9 ISSN: 0032-9460

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0032-9460/84/2001-0073\$08.50

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: The authors analyze a discrete-time single-server Geom/sub k/

mod Geom/sub k/ mod 1 mod R mod f/sub 0/ queuing system (QS) with several types of incoming requests. The time intervals between arrivals and the servicing durations are independent and distributed geometrically (the discrete analog of the exponential distribution). Scalar and matrix relations are obtained for the distribution of the stationary state probabilities of the Markov chain describing the QS. It is shown that, as the discretization unit h tends to zero, the solution for an $M/sub k/ mod M/sub k/ mod 1 mod R mod f/sub 0/ QS$ is obtained. A numerical example is given. (12 Refs)

Subfile: B

20/7/28 (Item 28 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2004 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

01271995 INSPEC Abstract Number: B78050981, C78030310

Title: Burst assignment over multiple transponders for domestic TDMA system

Author(s): Sasaki, A.

Author Affiliation: Electrical Communication Labs., Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Public Corp., Tokai, Ibaraki, Japan

Journal: Review of the Electrical Communication Laboratories vol.26, no.1-2 p.91-107

Publication Date: Jan.-Feb. 1978 Country of Publication: Japan

CODEN: RELTAN ISSN: 0029-067X

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Applications (A); Practical (P)

Abstract: Presents a network control system for a time preassignment TDMA system using multiple transponders. Ordinarily storing and reading the numbered informations indicating the transponder and the timing of the burst position as the standard operation modes in the random access memories of the control equipment at each earth station, and necessarily rewriting the memories by the on-line command from the Network Control Center, this system can meet any kind of request to set up the network. Control equipments use microprocessors to determine validity of many confused logics. (15 Refs)

Subfile: B C

20/7/29 (Item 29 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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01224013 INSPEC Abstract Number: B78034980, C78019932

Title: Control system over TDMA burst assignment

Author(s): Sasaki, A.

Journal: Electrical Communication Laboratories Technical Journal vol.26, no.11 p.3167-94

Publication Date: 1977 Country of Publication: Japan

CODEN: TJECAS ISSN: 0415-3200

Language: Japanese Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Applications (A); Practical (P)

Abstract: Presents a network control system for a time preassignment TDMA system using multiple transponders. Ordinarily, storing and reading numbered information, indicating the transponder and the timing of the burst position as standard operation modes in the random access memories of the control equipment at each earth station and necessarily rewriting the memories by the on-line command from the Network Control Center, this system can meet any kind of requests to set up the network. Control equipment uses microprocessors to judge many confused logics. (24 Refs)

Subfile: B C

20/7/35 (Item 5 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS

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0072130 NTIS Accession Number: PB-168 284/XAB

Retrieval System Experimentation and Evaluation at Lrc

Dale, A. G.

Linguistics Research Center, Univ. of Texas, Austin.

Corp. Source Codes: 208250

Jul 65 9p

Journal Announcement: USGRDR6401

Paper prepared for NATO International Advanced Study Inst. on Evaluation of Information Retrieval Systems, Jul 65.

Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)321-8547; and email at orders@ntis.fedworld.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.

NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

Contract No.: NSF GN308

In place of previously used absolute parameters of retrieval performance, a somewhat weaker measure of relative efficiency is proposed that is appropriate to the particular type of retrieval system under investigation at the Linguistics Research Center, and to the particular problem of investigating the effects of controlled changes in indexing techniques within the system. It appears that desirable features also include (a) **classification of types of request**, and evaluation of system performance separately with reference to each type, and (b) the use of simulation techniques to permit rapid generation of experimental statistics. (Author)

20/7/37 (Item 2 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)

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04871588 E.I. No: EIP97113929702

Title: Implementation of gateway system for heterogeneous protocols over ATM network

Author: Noh, Sung Kee; Lee, Seok Ho

Corporate Source: ETRI, Taejon, South Korea

Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1997 6th IEEE Pacific Rim Conference on Communications, Computers and Signal Processing. Part 2 (of 2)

Conference Location: Victoria, Can Conference Date: 19970820-19970822

Sponsor: IEEE

E.I. Conference No.: 47264

Source: IEEE Pacific RIM Conference on Communications, Computers, and Signal Processing - Proceedings v 2 1997. IEEE, Piscataway, NJ, USA, 97CH36060. p 535-538

Publication Year: 1997

CODEN: 002121

Language: English

Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: A; (Applications); G; (General Review)

Journal Announcement: 9801W2

Abstract: In this paper, we propose a gateway system for handling heterogeneous network management requests from diverse Integrated Network Management System (INMS)s. INMS requests management information for managing component resources through some management protocols such as

Common Management Information Protocol (CMIP) and Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP). Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute (ETRI) has developed ATM switching system as the main telecommunication node for B-ISDN. To connect ATM switches with integrated network management framework without any modification of ATM switches, we have to construct a request handling agent system or any **types** of management **request** handling **server** on proxy workstation. Our gateway system takes the role of layered architecture and information handling, so that it covers diverse management requests and information conversion from ATM proprietary to common management information. Based on these properties, the gateway system has the adaptability and extendibility for any type of management domains. In this paper, we will also introduce the initialization scheme of heterogeneous request handling agent system which is another role of gateway system. (Author abstract) 7 Refs.

20/7/38 (Item 3 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R)File 8:EI Compendex(R)

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04496226 E.I. No: EIP96093329674

Title: Economic model for bandwidth allocation in broadband communication networks

Author: Ji, Hongbin

Corporate Source: AT&T Bell Lab, Holmdel, NJ, USA

Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1996 IEEE International Conference on Communications, ICC'96. Part 2 (of 3)

Conference Location: Dallas, TX, USA Conference Date: 19960623-19960627

Sponsor: IEEE

E.I. Conference No.: 45274

Source: IEEE International Conference on Communications v 2 1996. IEEE, Piscataway, NJ, USA, 96CB35916. p 658-662

Publication Year: 1996

CODEN: 002115

Language: English

Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 9611W1

Abstract: This paper originates an economic model for pursuing bandwidth allocation in broadband communication **networks**. A user, who **requests** certain **type** of connection services, will consume **network** resources (e.g. bandwidth). Each connection is associated with quality-of-service (QoS) requirement. A utility is defined for each user which reflects his satisfaction level over QoS provided by the network. Some reasonable assumptions are made on this utility. Then we formulate the bandwidth allocation of one ATM component into virtual paths (VPs) as a non-cooperative game. Each VP requests the amount of bandwidth such that its users' satisfaction will be maximized. Two cases, namely unconstrained and constrained, are considered. On the other hand, the problem may be formulated as a cooperative game. The objective is to find an optimal bandwidth allocation such that the total utility of one ATM component will be maximized. Alternatively, the objective is to maximize the minimum utility among ATM VPs. It is shown that these two game problems may have the same solution for unconstrained case. (Author abstract) 14 Refs.

20/7/39 (Item 4 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R)File 8:EI Compendex(R)

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03850458 E.I. No: EIP94051276824

Title: Variations of Ethernet traffic monitoring
Author: Kao, Shang-Juh
Corporate Source: Natl Chung-Hsing Univ, Taichung, Taiwan
Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1993 IEEE Region 10 Conference on Computer, Communication, Control and Power Engineering (TENCON '93). Part 1 (of 5)
Conference Location: Beijing, China **Conference Date:** 19931019-19931021
Sponsor: IEEE
E.I. Conference No.: 20220
Source: Proceedings of the 10th IEEE Region Conference on Computer, Communication, Control and Power Engineering Proc 1993 IEEE Reg 10 Conf Comput Commun Control Power Eng (TENCON '93) 1993. Publ by IEEE, IEEE Service Center, Piscataway, NJ, USA. p 496-499
Publication Year: 1993
ISBN: 0-7803-1233-3
Language: English
Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) **Treatment:** G; (General Review); T; (Theoretical)
Journal Announcement: 9406W2
Abstract: The **network** traffic depends upon the **types** of **requests**0 from **network** users. Consequently, **network** traffic monitoring is sensitive to system workload caused by the users. In this project, we study the Ethernet traffic analysis and performance factors which affect the data receiving performance. In brief, we have accomplished the followings: (1) study of related Ethernet monitoring efforts, (2) writing the sending and receiving programs above the NIT protocol, (3) working through the Sniffer's network analyzer, and (4) tests of the performance effects of variations on NIT buffer size, CPU power, and available memory space. The report of this project gives insight into the performance issues with various system parameters, particularly in the file server's alternatives. (Author abstract)

20/7/41 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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02947370 Genuine Article#: MV325 Number of References: 21
Title: MODELS FOR PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF A LOCAL-AREA NETWORK WITH A
FILE SERVER
Author(s): RAO BM; RAMAKRISHNAN S
Corporate Source: BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIV, DEPT APPL STAT & OPERAT
RES/BOWLING GREEN//OH/43403; BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIV, DEPT COMP
SCI/BOWLING GREEN//OH/43403
Journal: COMPUTER NETWORKS AND ISDN SYSTEMS, 1994, V26, N5 (JAN), P493-509
ISSN: 0169-7552
Language: ENGLISH **Document Type:** ARTICLE
Abstract: We consider a system of single user workstations connected to a file server over a local network. Users arrive at random intervals and occupy a workstation if one is available otherwise leave the system. Upon arrival, the user issues a request for file transfer from the server to the workstation local memory. Subsequent requests for additional transfers are issued in a random manner as needed. We consider two priority schemes for scheduling the two **types** of **requests** at the file **server** .

Assuming that all relevant intervals are exponentially distributed, we propose two queueing models for the two scheduling schemes and develop computational procedures to analyze the performance of the system. Illustrative examples are presented to study the system behavior under various load conditions and to compare the performance

of the two scheduling disciplines.

20/7/42 (Item 1 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01664177 ORDER NO: AAD99-04884

A LIGHTWEIGHT MIDDLEWARE ARCHITECTURE AND EVALUATION OF MIDDLEWARE PERFORMANCE (LIGHTWEIGHT SOFTWARE BUS, OBJECT REQUEST BROKER, DATA PROCESSING)

Author: BALAY, RAJINI ISHWARIAH

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1998

Corporate Source/Institution: NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY (0155)

Chairs: MLADEN A. VOUK; HARRY G. PERROS

Source: VOLUME 59/08-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 4234. 149 PAGES

An important part of distributed applications is the communications middleware, which provides an interface between an application and the resources that it needs. General purpose middleware tends to provide functionalities that attempt to satisfy most of its users, due to which it is often bulky. This has prompted definition of the lightweight middleware concept. A middleware implementation can be lightweight in two respects: (1) a simple API, and (2) low performance overhead. This work explores this concept through implementation of the Lightweight Software Bus (LSB). LSB allows synchronous and asynchronous communication between processes. It supports message, direct channel and socket interfaces, and allows integration of GUI-based processes. LSB performance is comparable to that of low-level BSD communication mechanisms.

The overhead that middleware imposes on application messages determines its performance. This thesis presents some techniques to estimate middleware overhead and discusses factors that affect its performance. Specifically, (1) A simulation model was used to study LSB under different conditions of traffic intensity, traffic burstiness and numbers of clients in the system. LSB represents a system that supports synchronous and asynchronous communication between processes. A study of such a client/server system which took into account the middleware overhead has not been considered in literature so far. The results show that the delays in the middleware (a) increase with intensity in user traffic, (b) can actually decrease when the traffic is very bursty, depending on the behaviour of a client, and (c) can decrease with increasing numbers of clients, if new processors are introduced. (2) An experimental study was conducted to compare the end-to-end latency and throughput of LSB and the Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA). The results show that the lightweight architecture performs significantly better than CORBA-compliant middleware. (3) An in-depth study of the CORBA middleware was conducted to identify the distribution of request processing time among various ORB processing components. Estimates of CPU processing time for each category were also derived. The results identify how the major components, ORB core processing, data manipulation and object adapter processing vary with different input parameters like **type** of method invocation, **request** size and **server** operation.

20/7/49 (Item 1 from file: 95)
DIALOG(R)File 95:TEME-Technology & Management
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00987767 I96056766276

A study of queuing systems with different-type requests in the transient mode

(Eine Studie fuer Warteschlangensysteme mit Anforderungen unterschiedlicher Typen, das sich in einem Uebergangsvorgang befindet)

Matalytskii, MA

Grodno State Univ., Russia

Automatic Control and Computer Sciences, v29, n5, pp55-58, 1995

Document type: journal article Language: English

Record type: Abstract

ISSN: 0146-4116

ABSTRACT:

In the design of computer systems and networks, communication networks, and other objects, it is often necessary to model their current behavior and estimate their performance dependent on time. An essential aspect of this process is finding non-stationary probabilities of the states of their models-queuing networks. The method of successive approximations used to find such probabilities in case of a simple closed Markov network with single-line queues and similar-type requests has been described by Harrison (1981). Harrison's results were extended to networks with different requests. The present study is concerned with finding, in the transient mode, the probabilities of states of Markov networks with multiline queuing systems and different-type requests. We consider the case where the state of a network is defined by the vector of the number of requests on queue, and the case where the network state is defined as the vector of distribution of requests among the queues that takes into account their type.

? t20/7/50-51,56-60

20/7/50 (Item 2 from file: 95)

DIALOG(R)File 95:TEME-Technology & Management

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00515269 E91110581212

Die Realisierung von OSI. Am Beispiel von FTAM in einem Kundenprojekt. Teil 5

(Realisation of OSI at an example of FTAM in a customer's project. Part 5)

Ries, N

IBM Deutschland

Datacom, v8, n11, pp98-100,102-104,106,108, 1991

Document type: journal article Language: German

Record type: Abstract

ISSN: 0176-3288

ABSTRACT:

Forts. aus Heft 9/91). In den vorangegangenen Teilen wurde zunaechst ein Ueberblick ueber das OSI-Referenzmodell gegeben, weiterhin wurde auf die Schicht 7 von OSI sowie auf FTAM eingegangen; der vorliegende Beitrag stellt die Normen ISO 8571-2 (Virtual Filestore Definition) und ISO 8571-3 (File Service Definition) vor, die weitere Aspekte zum Thema FTAM beinhalten. Die Virtual Filestore Definition legt die Struktur von Files und File-Zugriffen sowie Attribute und Attribut-Gruppen fest; beim Zugriff ist der Access Context ein wichtiger Parameter; Attribute sind: **Kernel**, Storage, Security, Filename, Permitted Actions, Contents **Type**, Current Access **Request**, Current Initiator Identity, Current Processing Mode, File Availability, Filesize, Future Filesize, Current Concurrency Control, Access Control, Current Access Passwords, Standard Document Types. Mit der File Service Definition werden ein statistisches Modell des File Service und die Struktur des File Service festgelegt: Functional Units (U1 **Kernel**, U2 Read, U3 Write, U4 File Access, U5 Limited File Management, U6 Enhanced File Management, U7 Grouping, U8 FADU Locking, U9 Recovery, U10

Restart Data Transfer), Service Classes (T - Transfer Class, A - Access Class, M - Management Class, TM - Transfer and Management Class, U - Unconstrained Class), FTAM Service Primitives (State Result, Action Result, Funktionen und Fehlermeldungen). (wird fortgesetzt)

20/7/51 (Item 1 from file: 99)
DIALOG(R)File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs
(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co. All rts. reserv.

2300256 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BAST99068705
HamWeb: a new approach to mobile data services
Hansen, John;
QST v. 83 noll (Nov. 1999) p. 33-6
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature Article ISSN: 0033-4812

ABSTRACT: The writer discusses HamWeb, a new client/server software package that allows Amateur Radio operators to access virtually any Internet data via amateur packet radio. The HamWeb **server** receives **requests** for specific **types** of information or Web pages from packet-radio stations. It then initiates requests for the required data from the relevant Internet site, processes the resulting information and transmits it via packet radio.

20/7/56 (Item 5 from file: 202)
DIALOG(R)File 202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs.
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0100319
Retrieval system experimentation and evaluation at lrc.
Book Title: Nsf Grant Gn 308 1965 July. Linguistics Research Center, University Of Texas, Austin, Texas. 9 P. Cfsti, Pb-168-284. Hc \$1.00, Mf \$0.50. Paper Prepared For Nato International Advanced Study Institute Of Evaluation Of Information Retrieval Systems.
Author(s): Dale, A G
Publication Date: 1965
Language: English
Document Type: Book Chapter
Record Type: Abstract
Journal Announcement: 0100

In place of previously used absolute parameters of retrieval performance, a somewhat weaker measure of relative efficiency is proposed that is appropriate to the particular type of retrieval system under investigation at the linguistics research center, and to the particular problem of investigating the effects of controlled changes in indexing techniques within the system. It appears that desirable features also include (a) **classification** of **types** of **request**, and evaluation of system performance separately with reference to each type, and (b) the use of simulation techniques to permit rapid generation of experimental statistics.

20/7/57 (Item 1 from file: 233)
DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.
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00560673 00IK02-214
No simple answer to balancing dynamic content

Salamone, Salvatore

InternetWeek , February 21, 2000 , n801 p8, 1 Page(s)

ISSN: 0746-8121

Reports on the multiplicity of choices for balancing dynamic content and improving the performance of Web sites. Describes five technologies, including: bandwidth management/quality of service appliance; intelligent compression device; dynamic caching software; static cache appliance; and load-balancing switch. Points out the absence of guidelines to assist information technology (IT) managers in deciding the best approach to take. Explains the lack of methods for discerning if combining the products would yield significant improvements, as compared to using one or another approach by itself. Notes that load-balancers evaluate access requests and direct users to the most appropriate **server** for **request type**, while static cache tools move content closer to the user. Includes one table. (MEM)

20/7/58 (Item 2 from file: 233)

DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.

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00538047 99JW06-005

Visualizing traffic on the World Wide Web

Markatos, Evangelos P; Papathanasiou, Athanasios E; Papadakakis, Nektarios

WebNet Journal , June 1, 1999 , v1 n2 p57-65, 9 Page(s)

ISSN: 1522-192X

Product Name: Palantir

Discusses traffic on the Web. Describes Palantir, a visualization tool that can be used to display the origin, volume, and **type** of the incoming **requests** of a Web **server**. States the tool is written in Java and can be accessed through a regular Web browser without any need for special software. Explains that it overlays the URL requests on top of a geographic map in order to reveal information about the geographical location of the clients of a given Web server. Displays the traffic animation in a realtime animated mode so that users can easily spot overloads and pinpoint their location on the map. Presents the high-level design and interface of Palantir, its structure, its implementation, related work, and the summary of the study. Concludes that Palantir can be useful to a range of people that use the Internet, including company executives, Webmasters, and advertising agents. Includes one diagram, 11 screen displays, and a list of references. (CT)

20/7/59 (Item 3 from file: 233)

DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.

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00481392 97NC12-105

Managing digital keys -- Sorting out PKI can drive you to distraction

Willis, David; Shipley, Greg

Network Computing , December 15, 1997 , v8 n22 58-77, 12 Page(s)

ISSN: 1046-4468

Company Name: Entrust Technologies; Netscape Communications; Xcert Software

URL: <http://www.entrust.com> <http://www.netscape.com> <http://www.xcert.com>

Product Name: WebCA 1.02; Certificate Server 1.02; Sentry CA 1.41

Presents a buyers' guide to certificate servers. Features a comparison table that reviews: the Web server interface; whether or not a Web **server**

is included, directory integration, certificate types supported, request fulfillment options, platform, and prices of three products from three companies. Products reviewed and their ratings (on a five-point scale) are: Entrust/WebCA 1.02 (\$500 for 500 certificates) from Entrust Technologies (888, 613) which lacks scalability features - C; Certificate Server 1.02 (\$525 for 100 certificates) from Netscape Communications Corp. (650) which offers good common administration with Netscape's line of server and clients - C+; and Sentry CA 1.41 (\$1,495) from Xcert Software (604) which ensures an open architecture through a modular approach to functionality - B. Reports that Sentry received the Editor's Choice award. Includes four screen displays, two sidebars, one photo, one diagram, a report card, and a product resource guide. (dpm)

20/7/60 (Item 4 from file: 233)

DIALOG(R) File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.
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00396753 95DC09-007

Making the most of middleware

Rao, Bindu Rama

Data Communications , September 1, 1995 , v24 n12 p89-96, 5 Page(s)

ISSN: 0363-6399

The second of a series of middleware tutorials focuses on remote procedure calls (RPC) and message-oriented middleware. Says remote procedure calls are extensions to local procedure calls that allow a client to invoke a remote server transparently as if the application resided on the same system, while message-oriented middleware enable applications to exchange messages with other programs. Notes that application-level protocols are either of the request-reply type which increases network load through its synchronous nature, or the peer-to-peer type which can lead to exponential increases in network traffic volumes it can send other messages while waiting for the server to respond. Adds that the two types can be combined effectively, with RPCs used for sequential exchanges and message-oriented middleware used of supporting multiple transactions. Includes two diagrams and a chart. (dpm)

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DIALOG(R) File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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07137995 Genuine Article#: A2953 Number of References: 8

**Title: THE LIMITING RELATIONS FOR *MULTI*-*SERVER* *REGENERATIVE* *QUEUES*
WITH SEVERAL KINDS OF REQUESTS**

4 Author(s): MOROZOV EV

Corporate Source: STATE PLANNING COMM BESSR, NATL ECON PLANNING & CONTROL
RES INST/MINSK//BESSR/

Journal: DOKLADY AKADEMII NAUK BSSR, 1986, V30, N1, P13-16

Language: RUSSIAN Document Type: ARTICLE

?

File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2004/Jan 13
(c) 2004 The Dialog Corp.
File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2004/Jan 13
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext 1986-2004/Jan W1
(c) 2004 ProQuest
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
(c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2004/Jan 14
(c) 2004 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 635:Business Dateline(R) 1985-2004/Jan 13
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
(c) 1999 Business Wire
File 610:Business Wire 1999-2004/Jan 14
(c) 2004 Business Wire.
File 369:New Scientist 1994-2004/Jan W1
(c) 2004 Reed Business Information Ltd.
File 370:Science 1996-1999/Jul W3
(c) 1999 AAAS
File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2004/Jan 14
(c) 2004 The Dialog Corp.
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2004/Jan 13
(c) 2004 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2004/Jan 11
(c) 2004 San Jose Mercury News
File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext 1988-2004/Jan W1
(c) 2004 CMP Media, LLC
File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2004/Jan W1
(c) 2004 IDG Communications
? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	63391	KERNEL? ? OR MICROKERNEL? ? OR KEXT OR NUCLEUS OR MACHKERN-EL? ?
S2	138860	PLUGIN? ? OR PLUG() ('IN' OR INS) OR ADDON? ? OR ADD() (ON OR ONS)
S3	859449	SERVER? ? OR SERVERSIDE? OR WEBSERVER? OR FILESERVER? OR MAILSERVER? OR RAS
S4	3935299	NETWORK? ?
S5	2344417	HOST OR HOSTS OR ENTERPRISE OR MAINFRAME? ? OR MAIN() FRAME? ?
S6	1205435	REQUEST? ?
S7	6908	S6(3N) (CLASSIFY? OR CLASSIFIE? ? OR CLASSIFICATION? OR TYPE? ? OR KIND? ? OR DIFFERENTIAT? OR CATEGOR? OR CATALOG?)
S8	2	S7(S)S1
S9	15	S7(S)S2
S10	581	S7(S)S3:S5
S11	2	S10(S)S8:S9
S12	3458	S6(3N) (TYPE? ? OR KIND? ?)
S13	3503	S6(3N) (CLASSIFY? OR CLASSIFIE? ? OR CLASSIFICATION? OR DIFFERENTIAT? OR CATEGOR? OR CATALOG?)
S14	28	S13(S)S12
S15	43	S8:S9 OR S11 OR S14
S16	20	S15/2001:2004
S17	23	S15 NOT S16
S18	22	RD (unique items)
S19	372	S10(S)S12
S20	212	S10(S)S13
S21	1	S19(S)S20

S22	136	S7(5N)S3:S5
S23	34	S22/2001:2004
S24	102	S22 NOT (S23 OR S15 OR S21)
S25	81	RD (unique items)
?		

? t18/3,k/22

18/3,K/22 (Item 1 from file: 674)
DIALOG(R)File 674:Computer News Fulltext
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075922

WHEN THE HITS JUST KEEP ON COMING

WebTrends is tops among three Web server log analysis tools, but make sure you understand the assumptions these programs make before you rely on the data they return.

Byline: THOMAS POWELL

Journal: Network World Page Number: 49

Publication Date: July 12, 1999

Word Count: 2710 Line Count: 238

Text:

... right Web site log analyzer. Log analyzer programs look at the logs produced by Web **server**s and present the results in a variety of reports. The products we tested - WebTrends Log...

... Commerce Suite 4.0 and WebManage Technologies' NetIntellect 4.0 - don't look at Web **server**s in real time, but they do provide detailed site usage statistics culled from log files...

... System (DNS) lookups on IP addresses. Under typical conditions, it takes time for a Web **server** to resolve domain names. In our tests, we enabled reverse DNS lookups because reports without...

... that speed dropped from an average of 34M byte/minute to around 1M byte/minute. **Network** conditions and DNS **server** availability can account for such significant delays. To speed things, all the vendors in our...

... is browsing from behind a firewall, the program records the IP address of the proxy **server**. By assuming that one IP address equals one user, these programs risk underreporting visitors if more than one person accesses a site through the same proxy **server**. Fortunately, if a site uses cookies and the product can track visitors this way, it...

... answer. The only clue came from a log file that showed two HTTP methods of **type** HEAD. (A HEAD **request** is a request for only the head of Web document, which includes information such as...

... logs with DNS resolution off. It was just as fast with prerresolved entries, whereby the **server** resolves names as it goes along. Once DNS resolution was enabled, the product slowed significantly...

... the results of processed logs. Advanced features include support for clusters, log analysis for proxy **server** logs, filters to sort out multiple domains served from a single machine, Open Database Connectivity ...

... as RealNetworks' G2. If you're looking for more than log analysis, WebTrends' \$1,499 **Enterprise** Suite bundles numerous facilities for Web site content maintenance, including link checking, site quality analysis... problem was most noticeable when we tried to look at logs from more than one **server**. Because Hit List sets up a common configuration for reports when it is installed, we...

... price, you'll sacrifice Hit List Commerce Suite's data-linking feature, Marketwave's proxy **server** **plug - in** and Tetranet's Linkbot software, all of which are bundled with Commerce Suite. In addition...

? t25/3,k/4,7-8,13,22

25/3,K/4 (Item 3 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

02084081 62749846
Foundry switches speed Web delivery
Jacobs, April
Network World v17n41 PP: 24 Oct 9, 2000
ISSN: 0887-7661 JRNL CODE: NWW
WORD COUNT: 399

...TEXT: Internet traffic and content management. This lets customers set policies to provision traffic to assigned **servers** based on the **type** of **request** - speeding response time for Web surfers.

Foundry also introduced a Layer 3 LAN Switch, the...

25/3,K/7 (Item 6 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

02066836 60816011
Fast switches get smart about managing networks
Behr, Alyson
Informationweek n804 PP: 126-130 Sep 18, 2000
ISSN: 8750-6874 JRNL CODE: IWK
WORD COUNT: 1846

...TEXT: is switching based on certain patterns within the URL where we can send a particular **type** of **request** to a specific set of **servers**," he says. The feature lets network managers have better control over Web-site deployments by...

25/3,K/8 (Item 7 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

02051363 57306710
A broader approach to personalization
Cingil, Ibrahim; Dogac, Asuman; Azgin, Ayca
Association for Computing Machinery. Communications of the ACM v43n8 PP: 136-141 Aug 2000
ISSN: 0001-0782 JRNL CODE: GACM
WORD COUNT: 3681

...TEXT: as his/her navigational pattern among the resources. The LOGENTRY element consists of the date, **server**, **request**, subject, **type**, duration and referrer information of the current resource. The DATE element contains the date, time...

25/3,K/13 (Item 12 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01651146 03-02136

Switch/router solutions for carrier and ISP backbones

Zannini, Hank

Telecommunications (Americas Edition) v32n6 PP: 52-57 Jun 1998

ISSN: 0278-4831 JRNL CODE: TEC

WORD COUNT: 1513

...TEXT: high-priority traffic has been addressed, the remaining bandwidth is split among the low-priority **requests**. By **classifying**, filtering, and shaping **network** traffic flow using techniques like committed access rate (CAR) at the network edges, the core...

25/3,K/22 (Item 21 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01179468 98-28863

Sniffing out bugs in your LAN helps to maximize bandwidth

Merenbloom, Paul

InfoWorld v18n11 PP: 46 Mar 11, 1996

ISSN: 0199-6649 JRNL CODE: IFW

WORD COUNT: 577

...ABSTRACT: LAN/WAN performance. The sniffer can show, graphically, which protocols are most heavily used, the **types** of data **requests** flowing over the **network**, and the overall traffic performance characteristics.

...TEXT: In addition, the sniffer could show me, graphically, which protocols were most heavily used, the **types** of data **requests** flowing over the **network**, and the overall traffic performance characteristics.

While Network General's sniffer products are not inexpensive...

? t25/3,k/24,36-37,42,62

25/3,K/24 (Item 23 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01164843 98-14238

Netscape's new specification eases Web server management

Leon, Mark

InfoWorld v18n6 PP: 6 Feb 5, 1996

ISSN: 0199-6649 JRNL CODE: IFW

WORD COUNT: 251

...TEXT: an analyst with the Gartner Group Inc., in Stamford, Conn.

The MIB will make Web **server** information available, including number and **type** of **requests** for a given Web page, response time, and traffic statistics. If a server stops answering...

25/3,K/36 (Item 35 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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00760722 94-10114

Introducing concurrency to a sequential language

Karaorman, Murat; Bruno, John

Communications of the ACM v36n9 PP: 103-116 Sep 1993

ISSN: 0001-0782 JRNL CODE: ACM

WORD COUNT: 6381

...TEXT: invocation of their methods; and datadriven synchronization based on using future type results. The active **server** object can choose the **type** of **requests** it responds to and in what order. This is a powerful mechanism addressing the problem...

25/3,K/37 (Item 36 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00751444 94-00836
The secret shame of client/server development
Seybold, Patricia B
Computerworld v27n32 PP: 33 Aug 9, 1993
ISSN: 0010-4841 JRNL CODE: COW
WORD COUNT: 570

...TEXT: topologies and bandwidths.

* Optimize performance by sliding the processing logic from the client to the **server**, depending on the **type** of **request** and the traffic.

* Will accommodate more sophisticated aspects of distributed computing, such as remote procedure...

25/3,K/42 (Item 1 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext
(c) 2004 ProQuest. All rts. reserv.

04709090 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 51570080 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
WEBrary: Putting your in-house databases on the web
Justie, Kevin M
Library Computing (LSR), v18 n2, p118-129, p.12
1999
JOURNAL CODE: LSR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 4112

TEXT:

... appropriate CGI application program. This program, of which there could be several, depending on which **type** of CGI **requests** the web **server** supports, could be running on the web server itself or on another computer connected to...

25/3,K/62 (Item 1 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
(c) 2004 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01223575 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: INW20000925S0070
HIGH-SPEED SWITCHES - Intelligence Counts - E-businesses are finding they need Layer 4 through 7
ALYSON BEHR
INTERNETWEEK, 2000, n 830, PG102
PUBLICATION DATE: 000925
JOURNAL CODE: INW LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: IN DEPTH
WORD COUNT: 1403

... is switching based on certain patterns within the URL where we can send a particular **type** of **request** to a specific set of **servers**," he says.

The feature lets network managers have better control over Web site deployment by...
? t25/3,k/76,78

25/3,K/76 (Item 1 from file: 674)
DIALOG(R)File 674:Computer News Fulltext
(c) 2004 IDG Communications. All rts. reserv.

087035

Switching for the 'Net era

Layer 4 to Layer 7 'Web' switches are proving their worth in e-business implementations.

Byline: APRIL JACOBS

Journal: Network World

Publication Date: September 11, 2000

Word Count: 518 Line Count: 47

Text:

... occurs between a client and the switch, the other between the switch and the Web **server** - after determining the **request type**. Otherwise, a switch would merely forward a request to a Web server based on availability...

25/3,K/78 (Item 3 from file: 674)
DIALOG(R)File 674:Computer News Fulltext
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079904

Web switches open e-comm doors at Nettaxi

Byline: April Jacobs

Journal: Network World Page Number: 19

Publication Date: December 06, 1999

Word Count: 471 Line Count: 42

Text:

... according to Stroh. "Now we can essentially say to our switches, 'If you get a **request** for this **type** of content; go to this **server**,' which is something we could not do before. We couldn't drill down and direct...
?

File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods. 82-2004/Dec
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? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	992	KERNEL? ? OR MICROKERNEL? ? OR KEXT OR NUCLEUS OR MACHKERN-EL? ?
S2	4138	PLUGIN? ? OR PLUG() ('IN' OR INS) OR ADDON? ? OR ADD() (ON OR ONS)
S3	26037	SERVER? ? OR SERVERSIDE? OR WEBSERVER? OR FILESERVER? OR MAILSERVER? OR RAS
S4	36009	NETWORK? ?
S5	17632	HOST OR HOSTS OR ENTERPRISE OR MAINFRAME? ? OR MAIN()FRAME? ?
S6	3096	REQUEST? ?
S7	41	S6(3N) (CLASSIFY? OR CLASSIFIE? ? OR CLASSIFICATION? OR TYPE? ? OR KIND? ? OR DIFFERENTIAT? OR CATEGOR? OR CATALOG?)
S8	0	S1 AND S2 AND S3:S5 AND S7
S9	0	S1 AND S7
S10	0	S2 AND S7
S11	19	S3:S5 AND S7
S12	7	S11/2001:2004
S13	12	S11 NOT S12
S14	10	RD (unique items)

? t14/7/6-7,9-10

14/7/6

DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00100927 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Tango Enterprise 2.1 Windows NT (644013

TITLE: Simple Tools for Complex Databases

AUTHOR: Levitan, Arlan

SOURCE: Computer Shopper, v17 n3 p497(1) Mar 1997

ISSN: 0886-0556

HOME PAGE: <http://www.computershopper.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Review

GRADE: A

EveryWare Development's Tango **Enterprise** 2.1, an environment that assists in building Internet and intranet databases without coding, includes three modules: Tango Editor, which quickly creates search/update constructs available to Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) browsers; Tango CGI, for passing requests from the Windows applications built with Tango to Tango **Server** ; and Tango **Server** , which, as the users' agent, links the World Wide Web **server** to SQL databases. **Server** interprets users' query/update requests and skillfully maneuvers the subject database by using the **type** of **request** and data input made by end-users. Tango **Enterprise** works well in environments where more than one type of database is used. It creates queries and updates for Microsoft Access, dBASE, and other databases, as well as Excel spreadsheets. Tango **Server** communicates asynchronously and is multithreaded, so that one instance of the **server** can process **requests** for various **types** of databases from many concurrent users. An easy-to-use graphical development environment creates straightforward search pages, and Record List builder allows the developer

to establish the data to be retrieved from the database when a search has a hit. The developer also controls data formatting for displaying to end-users. Testers built a Microsoft Access-based application in less than one hour, and operation over a week of testing demonstrated that Tango performs quickly and is stable.

REVISION DATE: 20010330

14/7/7

DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.

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00100460 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Netscape Enterprise Server 3.0 Beta (608904

TITLE: SuiteSpot gets sweet server

AUTHOR: Millman, Howard

SOURCE: InfoWorld, v19 n8 p97(1) Feb 24, 1997

ISSN: 0199-6649

HOME PAGE: <http://www.infoworld.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Review

GRADE: A

Netscape Communications' Netscape **Enterprise Server** 3.0 beta is a top-notch system that centrally administers and manages **enterprise** -level intranets of Internet sites. It is the core module of SuiteSpot, an integrated, nine- **server** suite for TCP/IP-based e-mail, publishing, e-commerce, and groupware over heterogeneous, networked systems. **Enterprise Server** is a comprehensive package with an abundance of tools for streamlined, intuitive World Wide Web publishing, directory management, content creation, and site security. Native and Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) database connectivity are supported. The open systems product provides a universal interface with access to processes that support all SuiteSpot's **servers**, irrespective of operating system or platform. Administration **Server** focuses on central management, allowing administrators to concurrently manage multiple remote **servers** by viewing them as a cluster. Many robust enhancements are provided, including Web Publisher, a Java-based applet for fast access to a **server**'s files through a tree- **type** view. Common Object **Request** Broker Architecture (CORBA) is provided for better support of applications in a distributed computing environment. Netscape ONE, which includes CORBA and Internet Inter-ORB Protocol open standards, allows developers and independent software vendors (ISVs) to provide streamed multimedia and Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP).

REVISION DATE: 20020630

14/7/9

DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.

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00096948 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Microsoft Visual C++ 4.2 (437875)

TITLE: Visual C++ 4.2 Dramatically Reduces the Learning Curve for Writing...

AUTHOR: Nicolaisen, Nancy

SOURCE: Microsoft Systems Journal, v11 n9 p69(7) Sep 1996

ISSN: 0889-9932

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis

GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Microsoft's Microsoft Visual C++ 4.2 supports both client-side and **server**-side classes. The **server**-side classes provide all the components required to write ISAPI programs, including an ISAPI **server** skeleton and ISAPI extensions. On the client side, everything needed to write browser applications is included, along with file transfers and TCP/IP protocol handlers. The **server** applications target Windows NT. The objects and tool extensions were originally released as part of the MFC 4.2 prerelease, and includes five new MFC classes for creating DLLs for use with Internet **servers** and interactive Web pages. The CHttpServer class, for example, establishes a framework for the basic **server** object, and can handle all **types** of client **requests**, including CGI executables and Internet **server** applications contained in DLLs.

REVISION DATE: 20020228

14/7/10

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.

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00076495

DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Gibraltar (555738); MSN (526495)

TITLE: Microsoft readies Gibraltar server

AUTHOR: Barney, Doug Scannel, Ed

SOURCE: InfoWorld, v17 n17 p8(1) Apr 24, 1995

ISSN: 0199-6649

HOME PAGE: <http://www.infoworld.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis

GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Gibraltar, a Windows NT **server** that acts as a secure gateway between public **networks** (the Internet) and the projected Microsoft **Network** (MSN) online service, allows corporations to establish their own 'private Internets.' The product links to both the Internet and MSN, to eliminate the need for dial up services. It allows users to create World Wide Web home pages and **servers** and allows users to become content providers on MSN. Internet tools, including browsers, management tools, and firewalls, allow users to create private Internet **networks**. Gibraltar allows firms to control access to information and user access. Users can **request** particular **types** of information, which will be sent automatically. Similar products are available from Sun Microsystems and Silicon Graphics, but an Internet gateway that runs under Windows NT on an Intel platform has significant cost advantages for users, according to analysts.

REVISION DATE: 20030221

?

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Sep(Updated 040105)
 (c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO
 File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200402
 (c) 2004 Thomson Derwent
 File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Dec W02
 (c) 2003 European Patent Office
 File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20031225,UT=20031218
 (c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio

Set	Items	Description
S1	22	AU='BASKEY M':AU='BASKEY MICHAEL E'
S2	13	AU='BRABSON R F'
S3	12	AU='HUYNH L T'
S4	4	AU='HUYNH LAP T':AU='HUYNH LAP THIET'
S5	22	AU='YOCOM P':AU='YOCOM P B'
S6	10	AU='YOCOM PETER':AU='YOCOM PETER IBM UNITED KINGDOM LIMITE- D'
S7	0	S1 AND S2:S6
S8	80	S1:S6
S9	5763	SERVICE? ?(3N)CLASS?
S10	6	S8 AND S9

10/9/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
 DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
 (c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

015770958 **Image available**
 WPI Acc No: 2003-833160/200377
 Related WPI Acc No: 2003-656773
 XRPX Acc No: N03-666114

Collaborative workload management method in company, involves tuning resources required to process work unit according to work unit's attributes, if work unit is running late

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBM)
 Inventor: MACLELLAN S; YOCOM P B
 Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
 Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20030208470	A1	20031106	US 2000630628	A	20000801	200377 B
			US 2003427207	A	20030430	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000630628 A 20000801; US 2003427207 A 20030430

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030208470	A1		7	G06F-007/00	Div ex application US 2000630628 Div ex patent US 6591262

Abstract (Basic): US 20030208470 A1

NOVELTY - The work units submitted from a workload scheduler, for processing on a computer system is monitored by a workload manager. The resources for processing work units according to a respective **service class** of the work units, are allocated by the manager and are tuned according to work unit's attributes without exceeding allowed resources, if work unit is running late with respect to the schedule.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) computer program product comprising computer readable medium storing collaborative workload management program; and
- (2) collaborative workload management system.

USE - For collaborative workload management of computer system in company.

ADVANTAGE - The workload manager aids the workload scheduler in achieving business goals by providing it with the attributes of work as it is being submitted for processing. Thus workload manager can make intelligent decisions about the execution of work, with respect to system resources.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flow diagram

explaining the collaborative workload management process.

pp; 7 DwgNo 1/2

Title Terms: MANAGEMENT; METHOD; COMPANY; TUNE; RESOURCE; REQUIRE; PROCESS;
WORK; UNIT; ACCORD; WORK; UNIT; ATTRIBUTE; WORK; UNIT; RUN; LATE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/00
File Segment: EPI
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05A2B; T01-N01A2; T01-S03

10/9/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012804293 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-610523/199952

XRPX Acc No: N99-449839

Server management method for workload management in information handling system

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: AMAN J D; ARWE J E; BOOZ D A; BOSTJANCIC D V; DRITSCHLER G M;

EILERT C K; YOCOM P B

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5974462	A	19991026	US 97828440	A	19970328	199952 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97828440 A 19970328

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5974462	A	12	G06F-013/33	

Abstract (Basic): US 5974462 A

NOVELTY - A positive effect on a performance measure, of adding predetermined number of servers to a **service class** (110) is determined. A donor class and its negative effect on the performance measure is also determined. The predetermined number of servers are added only if the positive effect outweighs the negative effect.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The donor class is selected from the server classes to obtain the system resource necessary to add the predetermined number of servers to **service class** (110). INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) server number controlling apparatus;

(b) program for controlling number of servers

USE - For controlling number of servers for workload management in information handling system for processing incoming work requests.

ADVANTAGE - Since both positive and negative effects are calculated, the **service class** outweighing negative effect can be determined for adding the server. The performance measure enables addition or removal of servers with simple processes.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the system structural diagram of server number controlling system.

Service class (110)

pp; 12 DwgNo 1/6

Title Terms: SERVE; MANAGEMENT; METHOD; MANAGEMENT; INFORMATION; HANDLE;
SYSTEM

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-013/33

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-015/17

File Segment: EPI

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-H05B2; T01-H07C

10/5/3 (Item 1 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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01281160

Dynamic adjustment of I/O configuration

Dynamische Anpassung von Ein-/Ausgabekonfiguration

Ajustement dynamique de la configuration entree/sortie

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

International Business Machines Corporation, (200128), New Orchard Road,
Armonk, NY 10504, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Cwiakala, Richard, c/o IBM United Kingdom Ltd., Intellectual Property
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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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Property Law, Hursley Park, Winchester, Hampshire SO21 2JN, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1102149 A2 010523 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000308490 000927;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 407544 990928

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06D-001/00; G06F-009/46

ABSTRACT EP 1102149 A2

Input/output (I/O) configurations of a computing environment are
managed. This management includes dynamically adjusting an I/O
configuration, when it is determined that such an adjustment is needed or
desired. In order to make the adjustment, a channel path is selected from
a plurality of channel paths. The selection of the channel path to be
used in the adjustment is based on one or more characteristics associated
with the channel path.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 71

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: NONE

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 010523 A2 Published application without search report

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200121	466
SPEC A	(English)	200121	6638
Total word count - document A			7104
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			7104

10/5/4 (Item 2 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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01262358

Dynamic adjustment of logical processor configuration

Dynamische Anpassung der Konfiguration eines logischen Prozessors

Ajustement dynamique de la configuration d'un processeur logique

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1089173 A2 010404 (Basic)
EP 1089173 A3 020320

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000308493 000927;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 407594 990928

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/455; G06F-009/46

ABSTRACT EP 1089173 A2

The configuration of the logical processors of a logical partition is managed dynamically. A logical partition is initially configured with one or more logical processors. Thereafter, the configuration can be dynamically adjusted. This dynamic adjustment may be in response to workload of the logical partition.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 46

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: NONE

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 010404 A2 Published application without search report

Search Report: 020320 A3 Separate publication of the search report

Examination: 020703 A2 Date of request for examination: 20020429

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200114	282
SPEC A	(English)	200114	6287
Total word count - document A			6569
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			6569

10/5/5 (Item 3 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00774653

Apparatus and method for managing a distributed data processing system
workload according to a plurality of distinct processing goal types

Vorrichtung und Verfahren zur Verwaltung der Arbeitsbelastung eines
verteilten Datenverarbeitungssystems gemass verschiedenen Sorten von
Verarbeitungszwecken

Dispositif et methode de gestion d'une charge de travail d'un systeme de
traitement de donnees distribuee conformement a differents types de but
de traitement

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 725339 A2 960807 (Basic)
EP 725339 A3 961002

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 95112759 950814;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 383168 950203

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/46;

. ABSTRACT EP 725339 A3

An apparatus for managing a workload distributed across data processing systems in accordance with a common performance standard, which includes a means for measuring the performance of the work units to create local performance data; a means for sending said local performance data to at least one other system; a means for receiving performance data from at least one other system to create remote performance data; and a means responsive to said local and remote performance data for adjusting at least one of the system control parameters to modify the performance of the work units on the system to achieve the common performance standard, is disclosed. Also disclosed is a method for managing workload as represented by the apparatus. (see image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 144

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 960807 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Search Report: 961002 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report
Withdrawal: 980114 A2 Date on which the European patent application
was deemed to be withdrawn: 970403

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB96	3108
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB96	9911
Total word count - document A			13019
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			13019

10/5/6 (Item 1 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00790492 **Image available**

WORKLOAD MANAGEMENT IN A COMPUTING ENVIRONMENT

GESTION DE CHARGE DE TRAVAIL DANS UN ENVIRONNEMENT INFORMATIQUE

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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Application: WO 2000GB3720 20000928 (PCT/WO GB0003720)
Priority Application: US 99408470 19990928; US 99407212 19990928; US
99407391 19990928

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ

DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

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Publication Language: English

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Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 15079

English Abstract

The allocation of shareable resources of a computing environment is dynamically adjusted to balance the workload of that environment. Workload is managed across two or more partitions of a plurality of partitions of the computing environment, which are preferably configured as groups of partitions. At least one group of the computing environment includes a plurality of partitions of the computing environment. Shareable resources are assigned to the partitions of the group and are managed as a group. The managing includes dynamically adjusting allocation of a shareable resource of at least one partition of the two or more partitions in order to balance workload goals of the two or more partitions. One example of this is managing central processing unit (CPU) resources within a computing environment. When the allocation of CPU resources to a partition of the computing environment is to be adjusted, the allocation is adjusted dynamically. The adjusting includes modifying processor weights associated with the partitions.

French Abstract

L'affectation de ressources partageables dans un environnement informatique est reglee dynamiquement de facon a equilibrer la charge de cet environnement. Ladite charge est geree par au moins deux partitions d'une pluralite de partitions de l'environnement informatique, configurees de preference en groupes de partitions. Au moins un groupe de l'environnement informatique comprend une pluralite de partitions de l'environnement informatique. Les ressources partageables sont affectees aux partitions de ce groupe et sont gerees en groupe. La gestion consiste a regler dynamiquement l'affectation d'une ressource partageable d'au moins une partition parmi les partitions, de facon a equilibrer les objectifs de charge de travail desdites partitions. La gestion des ressources d'une unite centrale de traitement (UC) dans un environnement informatique est un exemple de cette gestion. Lorsque l'affectation des ressources UC a une partition d'un environnement informatique doit etre reglee, cette affectation est reglee dynamiquement. Le reglage consiste a modifier les poids des processeurs associes aux partitions.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010405 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20010621 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Search Rpt 20020912 Late publication of international search report

Republication 20020912 A3 With international search report.